

COMMENT OF  
THE DAY

Asking Too Much

THE casual reader may be justifiably bewildered at the contradictory attitudes prevailing in British industry on the subject of trade. He may have read only recently of the protests by the bicycle exporters (at the increase in US tariffs) and by an electrical engineering company which was deprived of a lucrative contract in America by discriminatory legislation.

From the British point of view these protests can be justified on many grounds. American markets are eagerly sought, hard fought and, dearly bought. Dollars are a more than an intrinsically valuable commodity to a country which has laboured hard and not very successfully to build up its gold reserves in the postwar years, but more particularly because of the principle of discrimination established or confirmed, than for the actual effect it has.

British bicycles will still be sent to America despite the new tariff schedules and the loss of the American contract (for generating equipment) for the Chief Joseph dam does not materially affect the earning capacities of the electrical company. In fact it has possibly profited from the free publicity which the controversy produced.

BUT while one section of British industry loudly protests against discrimination, another section—Lancashire—becomes its vociferous advocate. Hongkong may well ask: is Lancashire's proposed discrimination against cheap Hongkong and Indian textiles more defensible than America's discrimination against British goods?

In a word, No. Both amount to the same thing. Both seek to support the dearer domestic product, to exclude the cheaper import. And both seek to shield the local industry. The British textile industry complains that cheap imports constitute an exceptional problem—that of "unfair competition"—and that it is being slowly strangled.

It wants to place Hongkong and Indian textiles in the same category as many prewar Japanese exports. This is entirely unjustified. This Empire trade is perfectly legitimate and there is no dumping involved. Besides, many British businessmen consider Lancashire has only itself to blame for many current problems.

IT is therefore unfair to expect the Board of Trade to embody two conflicting principles in its trading policies. It can be either for or against discrimination, but not both. There is now talk of starting a "Buy Lancashire" campaign in Britain to bring home to the Government the industry's problems. Given the choice the public may be expected, as always, to demand the best value for their money. Comparative costs favour the cheaper product particularly in the present inflationary conditions. And Hongkong should not be unduly affected.

The trouble with Lancashire is that few of the millowners are prepared to face realities. A Tory MP recently gave them what they considered gratuitous advice. He told them they must either make their goods competitive in other markets or put their money to better use elsewhere. About 20,000 workers have reached the same conclusion themselves this year and have left the industry. It is possible that with the country's present manpower shortage many others will turn to more secure employment.

It is time Lancashire took careful stock of its position. Reformation is urgently needed if the industry is to survive. But there is no case for protection or exclusion of Empire-made products.

Turks  
In Riot  
Over  
Cyprus

Istanbul, Sept. 6. Thousands of people carrying Turkish flags and portraits of the late President Kemal Ataturk, wrecked hundreds of Greek-owned stores and houses here tonight.

Shouting Ataturk's name and "Cyprus is Turkish," they destroyed shops and their merchandise on fashionable Independence Street with sticks, stones, hammers and iron bars.

Police took strong security measures near the Greek Consulate and troops were called to help the Police.

HEAVY DAMAGE United Press said; damage to property was estimated at several million dollars. Many demonstrators were reported injured but the official figures are not known. The local Governor broadcast an appeal to the population to keep calm. But demonstrations grew in intensity and mobs broke through the garden gates of Istanbul's largest Greek Orthodox Church and set a building on fire.

Other demonstrators invaded another Greek Church and took down its bells. In Izmir demonstrators set fire to the Greek Consulate and the Greek pavilion at the International Fair grounds.

Boats with Turkish demonstrators approached Greek ships in the harbour but they raised anchors and sailed away. The total number of fires in the demonstrations has been estimated at 17.

A WARNING The riots were a sequel to the bombing of the Turkish Consulate at Salonika last night. "The Salonika explosion near the birth place of Turkey's former 'strong man,' Kemal Ataturk (1881-1938), the Republic's first President, occurred soon after midnight. Windows in the consulate and nearby houses were broken. There were no casualties.

A Greek Government spokesman later denied the outrage had been committed by Greeks. The Turkish Student Federation and other youth organisations as well as the trade unions called special meetings for tonight. A society called "Cyprus is Turkish" issued a statement denouncing the Salonika bombing and warned it might cause "Turkish patience to overflow."—Reuter & United Press.

Five Die In  
Two  
Plane Crashes

Albuquerque, Sept. 6. A four-engine Globemaster plane, with 69 men aboard, crashed today during a takeoff from Kirtland Air Force Base. Only one man was killed, the Air Force announced.

It was not immediately known how many of the other 68 aboard were injured. Several were injured, the Air Force spokesman said. Most were given treatment near the burning ruins of the plane. Officials said it crashed either just before leaving the ground or immediately after takeoff.

Thirteen men made up the plane's crew and there were 56 passengers. It was also carrying a flying boxcar crashed and burned in a dense swamp on the banks of the Red River in Louisiana shortly after taking off from the England Air Force Base today. Four men were killed and two others were critically injured.—United Press.

HOLIDAY DEATH  
TOLL: 445

Chicago, Sept. 6. Labour Day traffic accidents in the United States killed 445 people, only a few short of the all-time record for the holiday, final figures showed today.—United Press.

New Drive Against  
Rebels Planned  
TROOPS FROM CANAL  
ZONE AS WELL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Sept. 7. A commando unit of 630 Royal Marines left Malta by sea this morning to tackle terrorists in Cyprus. Military Police are also being flown in. And a light Fleet carrier, Ocean, is under orders to sail for the island colony as quickly as possible.

The 13,000-ton carrier will take equipment needed by the Army—armoured cars, Bren-gun carriers, small arms and ammunition.

This is now speeding by truck and lorry to Devonport Naval base. And the staff there worked all night getting equipment ready to load into the carrier. She was recalled last night from a "pleasure trip" to Penzance and is due to pass Plymouth breakwater at 8.15 a.m.

The Royal Marine commandos—80 officers and 600 men—sailed secretly from Malta before dawn yesterday in the LSTs Reggio and Striker. With them is the frigate, Meon, their headquarters ship for amphibious operations. The commandos are due in Cyprus on Friday.

More Naval Forces

An advance party of the first battalion of the South Staffordshire regiment arrived in Cyprus yesterday by air from the Canal Zone. Others follow today.

A Colonial Office spokesman in London said Naval forces were being sent to reinforce those already operating off Cyprus to prevent smuggling of arms to the island.

The Daily Express political correspondent, Derek Marks writes: The London conference on Cyprus is expected to end today or tomorrow in a deadlock. The Turkish and Greek delegations are planning to leave for home this weekend.

At a secret meeting of the conference yesterday, Mr Harold Macmillan put forward new British proposals for the future of Cyprus. I understand these proposals comprise three main points:

1. Cyprus should become a self-governing colony.
2. There should be special safeguards for the rights of the Turkish minority.
3. Britain will keep direct control of the island's defence and foreign policy.

DISARMAMENT TALKS

America Insists On  
Inspection Plan

United Nations, Sept. 6. The United States today placed in abeyance all its previous positions on world disarmament and insisted that a foolproof inspection system, as proposed by President Eisenhower, must be established first.

Authoritative American sources said Mr Harold Stassen, the special Presidential aide, told the U.N. Disarmament sub-committee that the U.S. "placed a reservation" on any position Washington had taken on the disarmament question before the July Big Four conference in Geneva.

But Mr Stassen explained, the sources said, that the U.S. was not "withdrawing or disavowing" any of these positions but at the same time was not "reaffirming" them.

Mr Stassen was said to have told the five-nation sub-committee that the only American disarmament plan at this time was the Eisenhower plan for an exchange with Russia of military blueprints and the right of ground and aerial inspection of arms installations.

A "GATEWAY" He emphasized that from the time the President proposed the plan at the Geneva talks it was considered "only a beginning." He told the sub-committee that such a beginning would "open a gateway" to disarmament.

Mr Stassen's position, authoritative sources said, was that the best scientific instruments today could not detect a thermonuclear bomb concealed 100 feet away from it.

He found agreement with the Russians in the sub-committee. Both he and the Soviet delegate, Mr Arkady Sobolev, held that there was no way in which track could be kept of the complete world supply of nuclear materials or to detect their diversion from peaceful to warlike uses. Scientific changes in the past few years have forced the change in the American position, Mr Stassen said.

Film Star Has  
Eye Removed

New York, Sept. 6. Paul Muni, veteran star of stage and screen, had his left eye removed today in an operation at Mount Sinai Hospital.

He had a tumour in the eye. The condition was discovered when Mr Muni complained of eye trouble while he was appearing in the lead in the Broadway play "Inherit the Wind," winner of the critics award.

A spokesman of Mount Sinai Hospital said tonight that Mr Muni's right eye was unaffected and normal. The actor is expected to remain in hospital for four or five days.—Reuter.

British Aircraft In The News



Here are three pictures of British aircraft in the news at the Farnborough airshow:

(Top) The first photograph of the Fairey Delta 2 in flight, which will make its first public appearance this week. Most advanced research aircraft yet built in Britain, the Fairey Delta 2 is capable of exceeding the speed of sound in level flight over a considerable range of altitudes.

Its 60 degrees sweptback delta wings represent the most advanced configuration on a British aeroplane. It has a Rolls-Royce Avon turbo-jet and is fitted with Fairey powered flying controls. (Centre) The Fairey light helicopter has just completed successfully its initial test flights after several months of highly successful ground running. Designed primarily for Army observation and "runabout" duties, it is powered by a Blackburn-Turbomeca Palouste turbo-generator, which supplies compressed air to the Fairey pressure-jet units at the tips of the two-bladed main rotor.

The Fairey ultra light helicopter offers new standards of lightness, simplicity and economy, bringing tactical reconnaissance within reach of the commanders of small formations in the field. The pilot sits on the starboard side, facing forward, while the observer sits by his side, facing either forward or aft. This ensures a 360-degree field of vision, as the cockpit canopy offers no visual obstruction.

This aircraft can be transported on an Army three-ton truck and, with porter bars inserted in the undercarriage cross-tubes, can be moved manually. Maintenance requirements and fuel consumption are low.

(Bottom) This aerobatic team of four Hawker Hunter F1 fighters from No. 54 Squadron R.A.F. which will give performances at the S.B.A.C. flying display at Farnborough.

This Hunter quartet from No. 54 Squadron is the official aerobatic team of No. 11 Fighter Group.—London Express Photo.

Japan  
Building  
Rockets

Belfast, Sept. 6.

A Japanese scientist revealed today that Japan is building rockets which she hoped would be capable of reaching an altitude of 70 miles within the next two years.

Professor Takeo Hatanaka, of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, said in an interview that developments were still in their early stages.

But he said that Japan hoped to have rockets capable of such altitudes by 1957.

He was one of 58 scientists from nine countries meeting at Queen's University to discuss rocket and upper atmosphere research programmes.

Professor Hatanaka may give further details of the Japanese rocket launching programme tomorrow when he discusses recent work done in his country on night glow—one of the main topics at the two-day meeting.—Reuter.

Time To Fly  
Faster?

Dublin, Sept. 6. The second will soon be a shorter unit of time, as a result of a decision reached by the astronomers congress in Dublin.

Explaining this to a Rotary luncheon held today, Mr H. M. Smith, a member of the Royal Greenwich Observatory staff, said that the second has up till now been calculated as a particular fraction of the mean solar day and was not absolutely uniform in length.

The differences had become important to astronomers and physicists, so it was decided in the future to calculate the second as a fraction of the year.

Mr Smith said this would mean that the second would be 0.0000018 per cent shorter than before.—Frankie-Press.

Cars Without Steering  
Wheels In Future?

Bristol, Sept. 6. The roads will drive the car of the future—not steering wheels—British scientists were told yesterday.

The car of the future was sketched for the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr J. N. McCarty, Director of Standards of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. He said electronically operated controls would be built into the car, and "steering" in the

MOROCCO NATIONALISTS  
ADAMANT: "YUSSEF  
MUST RETURN TO RABAT"

Cairo, Sept. 6. Si Allal El Fassi, leader of Istiqlal, the Moroccan nationalist party, said here tonight "the Moroccan people will accept no solution other than the unconditional return of Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef to the throne in Rabat."

The black-headed Moroccan, living in exile here, told reporters "the Moroccan nationalists will never accept the idea of a regency council which only puts off the question of sovereignty for the Moroccan people and a legitimate sultan."

French plans for a "new deal" settlement in the troubled protectorate involved the replacement of the present Sultan, Ben Arafa, by a regency council and the transfer of Ben Youssef now in exile in Madagascar to a more comfortable home in France.

In Rome, six leaders of the Moroccan Istiqlal Party met for three hours in close secrecy today to discuss tactics in the light of the conference with the French at Aix-les-Bains.

"Strictly Private"

Mohammed El Fassi, brother of the Party leader, Allal El Fassi, presided over the morning meeting, which followed a preliminary conference last night.

Mohammed El Fassi refused to disclose any details of the Rome talks and merely said they had been suspended to await the arrival of his brother from Beirut.

An Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Moroccan meeting was "strictly private." He said the Foreign Ministry knew nothing whatsoever about the discussions.

Arab sources said, however, that the Istiqlal leaders were discussing the tactics to be followed in the light of the Aix-les-Bains talks with French leaders. The sources said the

Lennox-Boyd Praises

Hongkong's  
'Wonderful  
Resilience'

London, Sept. 6. The Colonial Secretary, Mr Alan Lennox-Boyd, said tonight Hongkong had shown "wonderful resilience" in building up prosperity and a great range of industries to make up for lost trade.

He said that very many formidable problems faced Malaya and Singapore on the verge of self-government.

Mr Lennox-Boyd, who was being interviewed on the radio, following his recent tour of British territories in the Far East was asked what further steps had to be taken by Malaya and Singapore before they would be self-governing.

He said formidable problems which were fully realised by the ministers in both territories concerned internal security, external affairs and defence and the whole position of the public services.

"All these things have to be fairly fully and frankly faced," he said. "No one can take decisions lightly or hastily. We are bound to watch with careful consideration how they grapple with their responsibilities."

"We have got to work on sure foundations," he added.

MAJOR PROBLEM

Communist terrorism was still a major problem, Mr Lennox-Boyd said in response to further questions. But the initiative had passed into the hands of the forces of law and order. Almost half the population were living in territories which had been fully cleared of terrorists and where the emergency regulations had been lifted.

But we have got to remember the danger when the Communists switch from open terrorism to subversion. That is going to be a big problem with which we shall have to deal.

A problem facing the Government of Singapore was how to deal with waves of strikes and industrial disputes that had been sweeping the Colony. This was a very big task. There were also the dangers of Communist subversion which were showing themselves in many ways.—Reuter.

Finns Going  
To Moscow

Heisinki, Sept. 6. President Juho Kusti Paasikivi of Finland will visit the Soviet Union next September 15 on the invitation of Marshal Klement Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. It was announced officially today.—France-Press.

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all I  
smoke"



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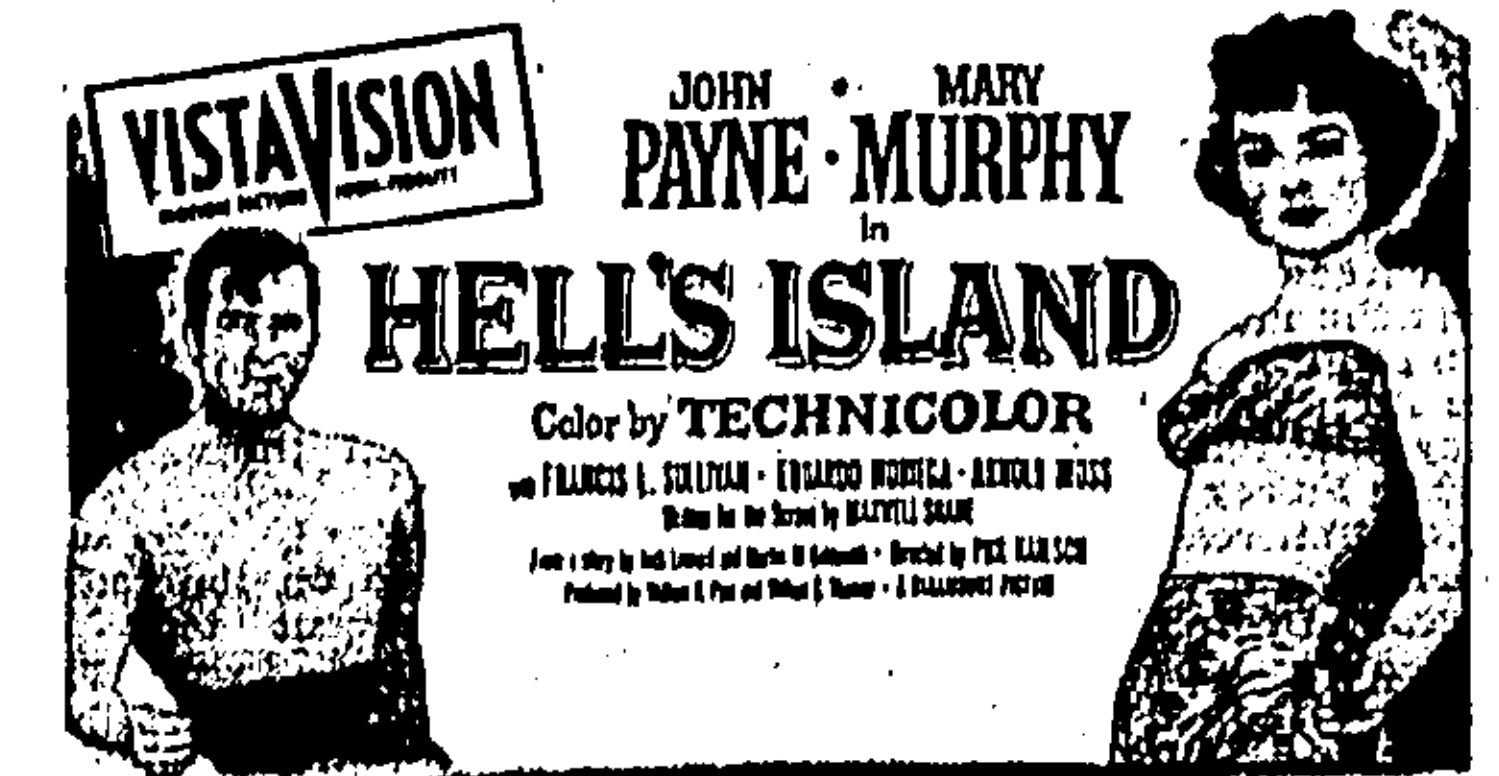
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 p.m. | At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 p.m.

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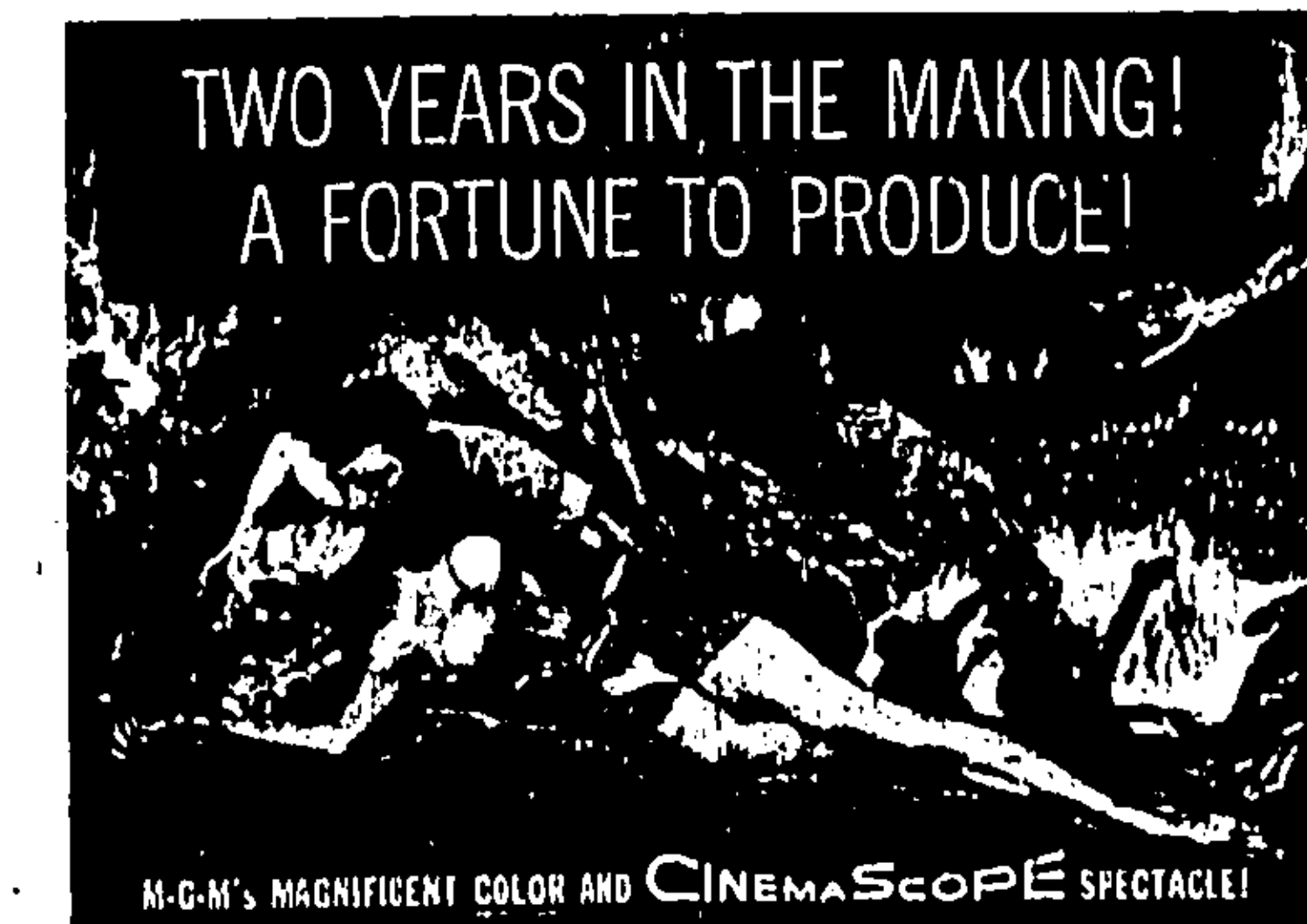
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## EMPIRE

TO-DAY ONLY — BY POPULAR REQUEST  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"SABRINA"



THREE ACADEMY AWARD STARS  
HUMPHREY BOGART AUDREY HEPBURN WILLIAM HOLDEN  
ADDED LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS  
"AUSTRALIA TAKES THE DAVIS CUP FROM U.S.A."  
COMMENCING TO-MORROW  
"HELL'S ISLAND" VISTA VISION TECHNICOLOR  
Starring: JOHN PAYNE • MARY MURPHY

## WESTERN ENVOYS SEE RUSSIAN

A-STATION  
Great Interest  
In British  
Nuclear Progress

Moscow, Sept. 6.

The British, United States and five other non-Communist Ambassadors returned here tonight after seeing Russia's atomic power station in "humming" action—the first visit ever to the station by Westerners living here.

Sir William Hayter, the British Ambassador, said on his return that the station was about 70 miles west southwest of Moscow.

37,000 TOBACCO  
SMUGGLERS

Rome, Sept. 6.

Thirty-seven thousand people were denounced for contraband dealing in tobacco (a State monopoly) in the first six months of this year, Customs authorities announced here.

Most incurred a fine, but 1,600 were arrested for larger scale infringements.

Customs officers seized at least 60 vessels smuggling tobacco from foreign ports and land patrols caught more than 500 motor vehicles carrying contraband. A total of 2,000 quintals of foreign tobacco (about 200 tons) was confiscated.

Other contraband confiscated included more than 12,400 watches, over a ton of saccharine and 64 kilograms (144 pounds) of drugs. A drug smuggling drive resulted in the arrest of 260 suspects. — China Mail Special.

Papers Rush  
Jap Names  
To Public

Officials Cautious

Tokyo, Sept. 6. The Japanese press tonight had bell-ringing runners selling special editions in Tokyo of newspapers carrying names of Japanese in Russia handed yesterday in London by the Soviet Union to Japan's delegate to the Soviet-Japanese negotiations.

While eager Japanese searched for names of relatives official reaction was guarded.

Officials said the release of the list indicated no substantial progress on the negotiations for a peace treaty — only the release of the Japanese themselves would be effective.

There was no indication that the detained Japanese would be released except the two countries agreed on a treaty.

But official sources said Japan would be unable to sign any treaty before the repatriation issue was settled.

And according to Japanese figures the list falls far short of the number of Japanese not yet accounted. — Reuter.

## Big Welcome

For Greek

Royalty

Belgrade, Sept. 6. The King and Queen of Greece arrived in Belgrade today to be welcomed by President Tito and the biggest crowd ever assembled in the capital's history for a foreign visitor.

The special train pulled into the belagaged and trophy painted station precisely on schedule.

At the side of the train there was a brief ten-minute ceremony which the Yugoslavs, well trained by a long series of recent official visits, carried off like clockwork.

In ten minutes, the entire leadership of Yugoslavia was presented to King Paul and Queen Frederika, the two national anthems were played, and the guard of honour reviewed.

From the station, the official party drove in open cars to the Old Palace. — United Press.

The building contained the atomic reactor control and other ultra-modern equipment. The other non-Communist Ambassadors to make the trip were: Mr. Charles Bohlen (United States), Mr. Rolf Söhlman (Sweden), Mr. Mario Di Stefano (Italy), Mr. Leopoldo Bravo (Argentina), Mr. Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz (Mexico), and Mr. Maung Ohn (Burma).

They were accompanied by Communist Ambassadors from Poland, Czechoslovakia and North Vietnam.

## Other Building

The British Ambassador said there were two main buildings — the reactor and the steam generating plant — in the station as well as some other buildings.

They saw the station under operating conditions "with needles flickering on the dials and turbines humming, and wires and pylons feeding electricity into the grid."

Due to dangers, the diplomats did not see all processes of the atomic pile, Sir William Hayter said. But they later saw a colour film of the station which showed these in detail.

The diplomats lunched with the director of the station in his villa just outside the compound on the edge of the valley.

Nearby were their housing estates for about 1,000 people employed there.

"The director told us that it was good country for skiing and shooting," the British Ambassador said.

"The Russians were very co-operative and friendly. They showed great interest in British atomic progress, which they know quite a lot about," Sir William said.

## Contrast

Another visitor to the station said he was struck by the contrast of "typically Russian peasant villages along the road with heaps of apparently hand-threshed corn lying in places along the verge."

"And then you suddenly turned a corner and there before you is the atomic power station." — Reuter.

## Motor-Cyclists

Indignant

Port Elizabeth, Sept. 6. A great deal of controversy has developed in Port Elizabeth over the views recently expressed by a welfare officer about youths on their motor cycles and their girl friends.

Mr. C. D. E. Kobus, principal welfare officer, had commented on youth with motor cycles who pick up their girls in Port Elizabeth's main street and drive for moonlight "love sessions."

Letters and telephone calls, mainly from indignant motor cyclists, have reached the Social Welfare Department.

They resent that motor cyclists only have been singled out. Motorists are greater offenders, they maintain.

One motor cyclist wrote to say that his girl friend now refused to ride on his cycle. He asked for advice from the department. — China Mail Special.

## Hunt For Rebels



The arms pile grows at Oued Zem, scene of the savage massacre where 8,000 rebel tribesmen laid down their arms before General Andre Frauch, Commander of the Casablanca region. Meanwhile, French troops drive deeper and deeper into the mountainous country of Central Morocco where several thousand rebel horsemen, given eight days to surrender, are hiding. — Express Photo.

MEN ARE WORSE  
BLUSHERS  
THAN WOMEN

Bristol, Sept. 6. People who blush easily worry about what other people think of them, fret about their health, and don't like jazz music — and the men are worse than the women.

These were some of the conclusions reached after a study of 200 patients (100 men and 100 women) attending the Tavistock clinic, London, the psychology section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was told in a lecture here today.

The lecture room was crowded, and when Dr Joseph Sandler, research psychologist at the clinic, said that a typical blusher who came late to a meeting would rather stand at the back than take a seat in the front, there were rosy faces among women at the door.

The blush of a young girl was often a most charming attribute, and when accompanied by lowered eyelids, might stir the most insensitive of masculine hearts, Dr Sandler began.

The normal blush fulfilled a most important function in the propagation of the human tribe. It was a sign of interest and reception, and showed a readiness to be courted.

But there was another side to blushing which could be the source of the utmost embarrassment. It could lead people to avoid company, and seek psychiatric help.

There were many devices which blushers resorted to, such as wearing broad brimmed hats, acquiring a deep sun-tan with an ultra violet lamp, or feigning a coughing fit as an excuse to bring out a handkerchief and cover up.

Fair skinned blond people were most prone to blushing than others.

"The personalities of male and female blushers were found to be very similar, though the male blushers were far more severely disturbed than the women."

## Another Side

It had a direct bearing on the upbringing of children: there were many parents who said: "Don't do that, what will the neighbours think?" and "It doesn't matter if you do it at home, but don't do it in the street." — China Mail Special.

## Red Cross Gift

Oslo, Sept. 6. The Norwegian Red Cross today made a gift of 40,000 kroner (about 22,000) for victims of the Indian floods.

Mr Sten Floerud, Secretary-General of the Norwegian Red Cross, announced that his organization had already given 10,000 kroner about 10 days ago for help to Indian flood victims by the International Red Cross-France-Press.

## QUEEN'S &amp; ALHAMBRA

At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 p.m.

2nd BIG WEEK!

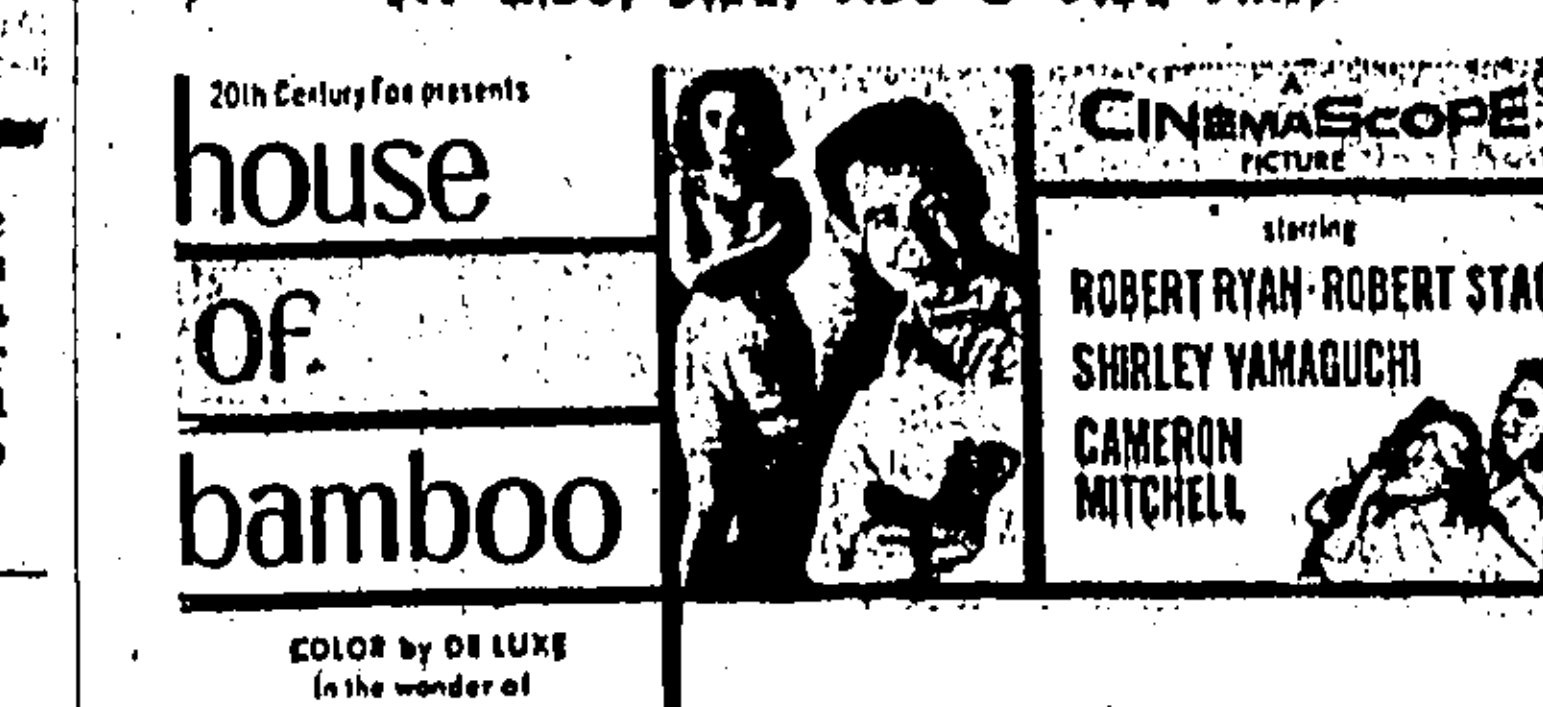
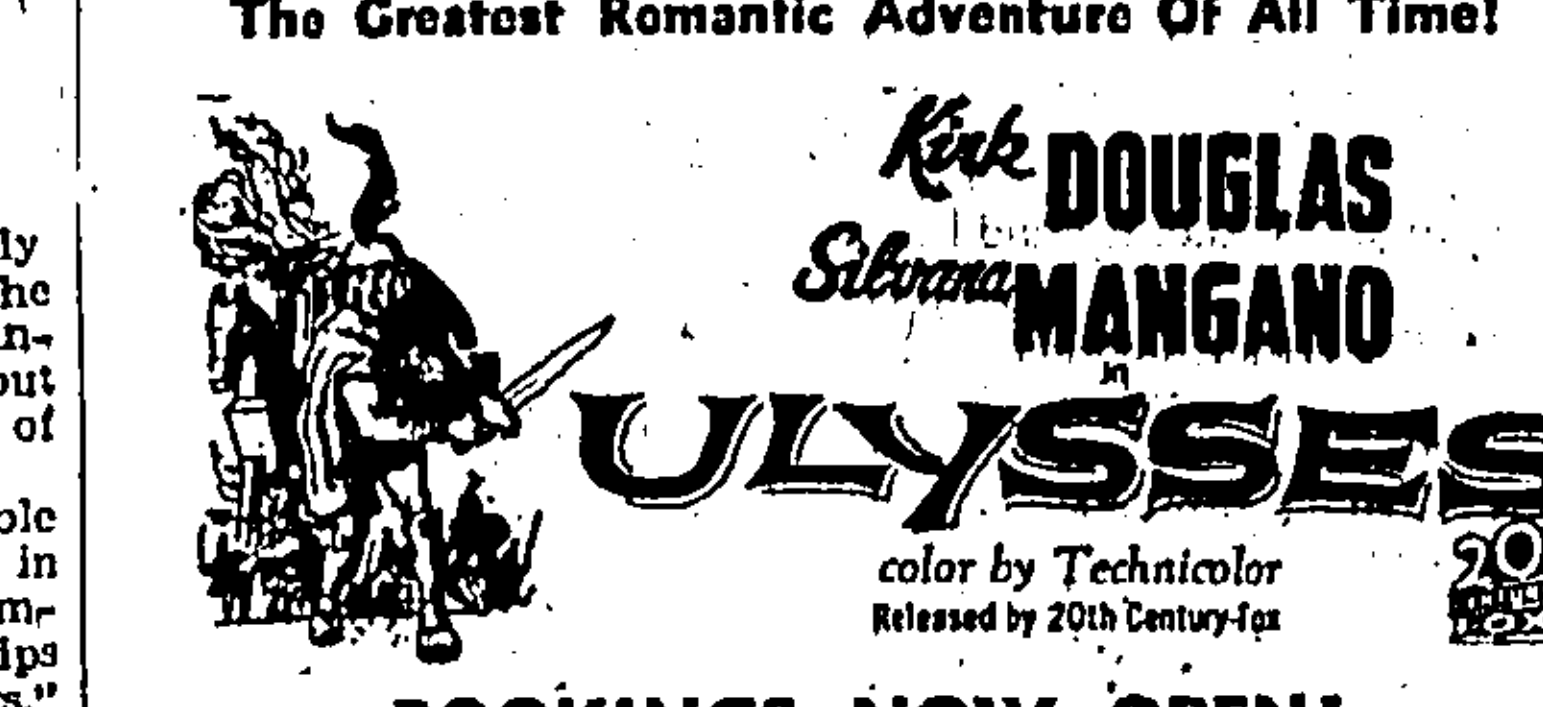


## LEE Theatre

TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 p.m.



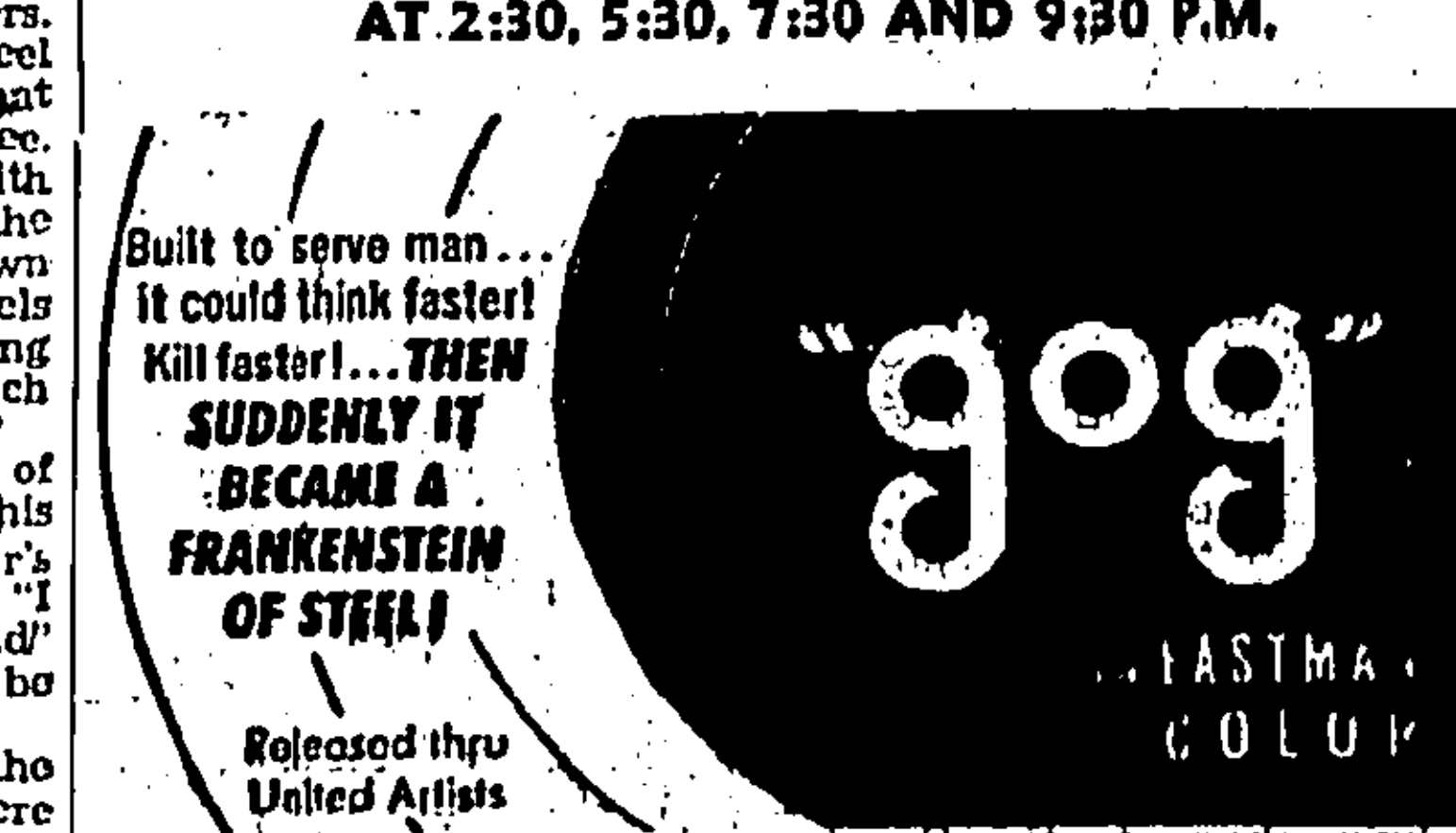
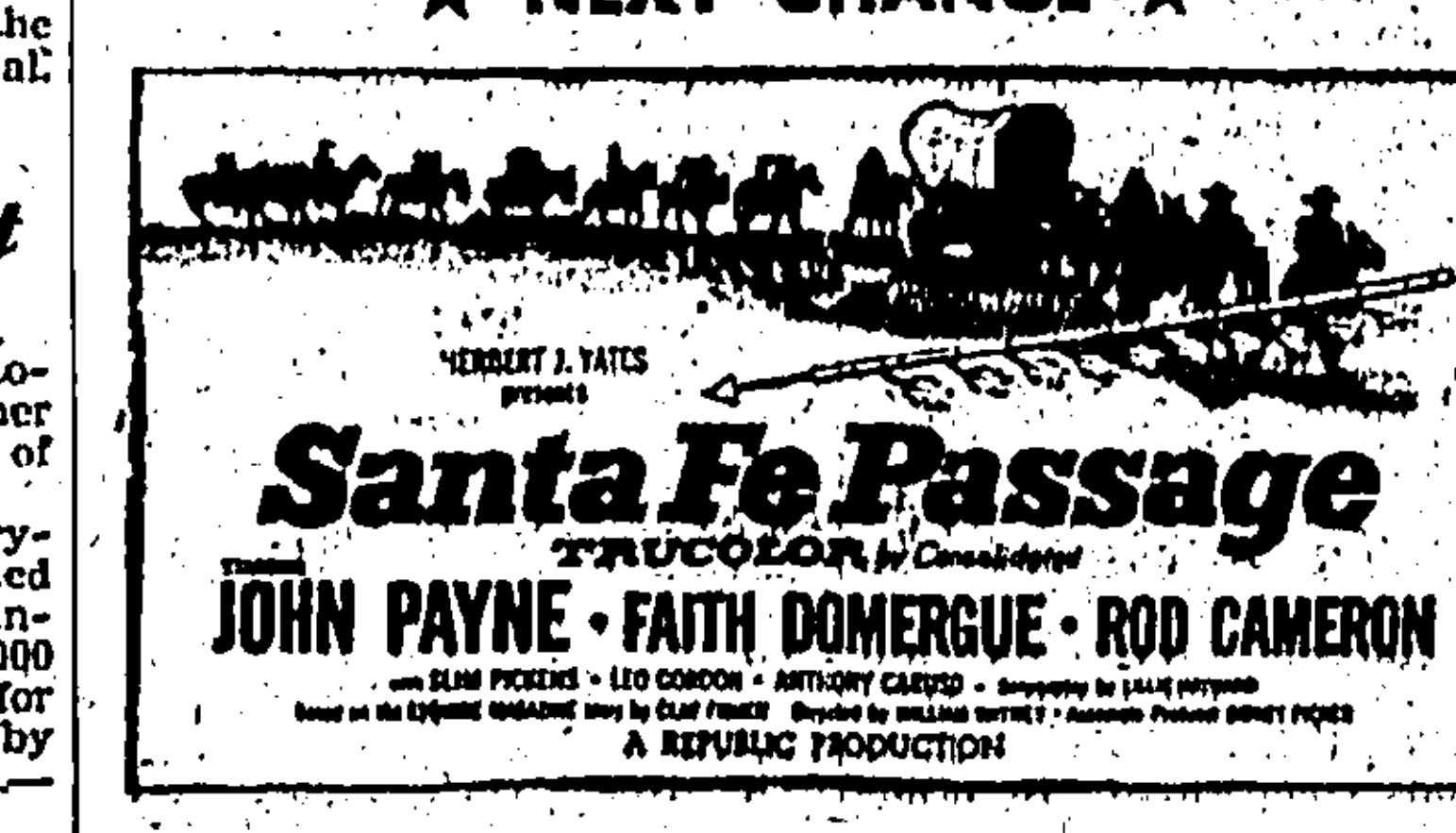
## ROXY &amp; BROADWAY

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 AND 9.30 P.M.Starring Richard EGAN • Constance DOWLING.  
★ NEXT CHANGE ★

Not hidebound





## British Coal Production Down

London, Sept. 6. British coal production to date this year has fallen by almost 3,600,000 tons below that for the same period last year, the Ministry of Fuel and Power announced tonight.

According to provisional figures, production of deep mined and open-cast coal for the first 35 weeks of this year totalled 145,382,900 tons—3,500,100 tons less than for the same period last year.

The Ministry said that the amounts estimated as lost because of labour disputes, recognised holidays and similar causes rose by nearly two million tons since the beginning of the year.

It placed these losses at 13-697,500 tons, compared with 11,002,300 tons for the same period last year.

Total coal production last week was 4,277,000 tons—89,200 tons more than the week before but 51,000 tons lower than for the week ended September 4, last year.—Reuter.

## Who Will Pay For The Robots?

Bristol, Sept. 6. PEOPLE who think that automation—robot-run factories—will do their work for them while they sit back are quite mistaken, an economist warned here today.

Mr F. R. Eeles, of Sheffield University, told a meeting of the economics section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Such people would be well advised to recall that the introduction of any new and highly productive equipment has usually been held as about to usher in a period of less work and more leisure."

"But instead of producing the same amount as before in a shorter time, the inventions have eventually been put to work for about the traditional number of hours and thus been used to produce more goods than before."

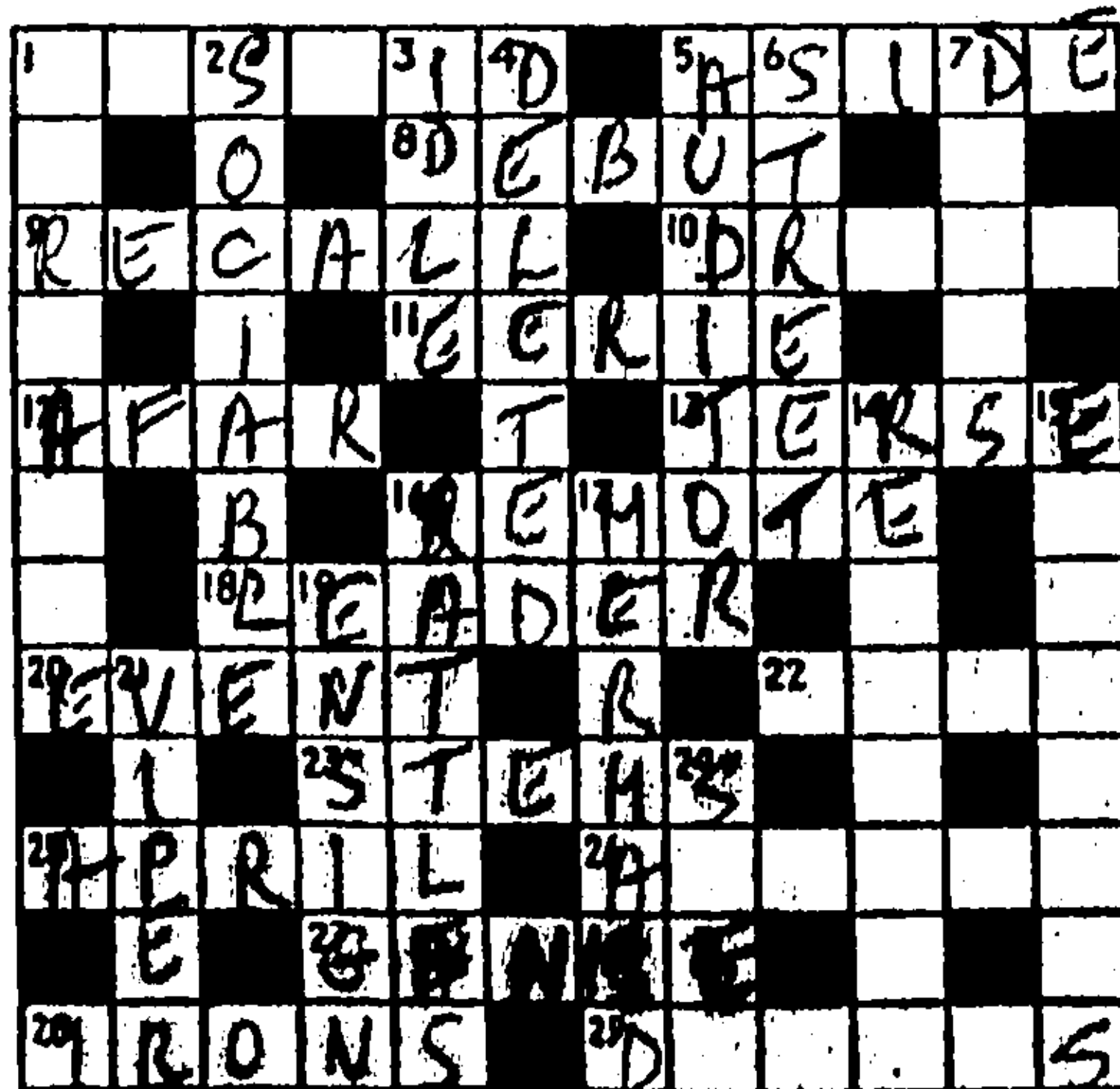
A more realistic way to face automation was to consider how the immense initial cost of automatic installations was going to be paid for, Mr Eeles added.—China Mail Special.

Coleman, Sept. 7. Ceylon's Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala, now gets a regular fan mail from school children who write to him as "dear uncle."

It all started when at a recent athletic meet for schoolgirls, Sir John told the girls: "Forget that I am your Prime Minister and call me uncle."

In one of the letters that arrived lately there was in addition a tiny present—two cadu nuts for "uncle."—China Mail Special.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Sticky (6).
  - 5 Apart (5).
  - 8 First appearance (8).
  - 9 Recollect (6).
  - 10 Come (5).
  - 11 Word (4).
  - 12 At a distance (4).
  - 13 Conclude (5).
  - 14 Distant (6).
  - 15 Chief (6).
  - 16 Occurrence (5).
  - 22 Wingless bird (4).
  - 23 Checks (5).
  - 24 Month (4).
  - 25 Wireless accessory (6).
  - 27 Spirit (5).
  - 28 Fellers (5).
  - 29 Idlers (5).
- DOWN**
- 1 Changeable (8).
  - 2 Liking company (8).
  - 3 Lazy (4).
  - 4 Expunged (7).
  - 5 One who examines accounts (7).
  - 6 Thoroughfare (6).
  - 7 Blockheads (5).
  - 14 Review (8).
  - 15 Gives a right to (8).
  - 16 Annoys (7).
  - 17 Fabulous female (7).
  - 18 Flag (6).
  - 21 Nurse (5).
  - 24 Boothsayer (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:**—Across: 1 Period, 5 Fast, 8 Vail, 9 Scheme, 11 Alter, 12 Direct, 14 Exit, 16 Erect, 18 Comet, 19 Airt, 20 Entrance, 24 Trump, 25 Earned, 26 Law, 27 Ridge, 28 Thence, Down: 1 Post, 2 Road, 3 Over, 4 Desert, 5 Factory, 6 Settled, 7 Sprinkle, 10 Nitre, 12 Scatter, 14 Emerald, 15 Simple, 17 Rider, 19 Attire, 21 Bush, 23 Enze, 25 Odds.

# Western Europe Feeling Strain

## On Economy NEAR CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Balance Of Payments

London, Sept. 6.

Western Europe, whose economy was prospering last year at the time of a United States recession, is beginning to feel the strain of inflation.

Signs of inflation have become marked in the two leading industrial nations of Europe, Britain and West Germany. The situation is the more serious in Britain where a near crisis has been reached in the balance of payments, the vital accounts which show whether the country is paying her way in world trade.

Paradoxically France, which has long been regarded as the "sick man of Europe"—economically speaking—and which is afflicted by chronic budget deficits and an over-valued franc, shows no sign of these difficulties.

In France, in fact, signs of inflation are fewer than in any other country in Europe. For the first time France last year had a surplus with the European Payments Union—clearing house for European trade—and the surplus has been maintained in the present year.

### Britain

But Britain's economy is back in its familiar post-war pattern of "odd year" crises. There was a crisis in 1947 when the premature return to sterling convertibility had to be abandoned, another one in 1949 when sterling was devalued by 40 per cent, and yet another in 1951. The year 1953 passed without trouble and it is hoped that the return to orthodox measures of financial control brought about by the Conservative government had ended the recurrent crises.

But 1955 seems to be falling into the old pattern again. The signs of the new crisis are the growing import bill, unmet by an equivalent gain in exports, rising domestic prices and wage demands by labour, and a prolonged weakness of the pound sterling in the world's foreign exchange markets.

Last month the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, interrupted his summer vacation to warn the country that it was "paying its way." Since then there has been a sharp break in the three-year-old "bull" market on the Stock Exchange and financial opinion in London is apprehensive over new measures the Government may take to restore the situation.

Hitherto the British Government has been attacking inflation by orthodox monetary means. The Bank of England's discount rate was raised by one half to 3½ per cent in January and a few weeks later was raised by a full point to 4½ per cent.

### Race On

It now is clear that these measures did not have the desired effect. Money was made dear but it was not made scarce. The banking system in Britain contrived to maintain its liquidity despite the Government's pressure by selling its stocks of Government bonds. Bank advances to industry continued to rise until the end of July by which time the inflationary situation had been complicated by paralyzing strikes in the docks and on the railways which further worsened the balance of overseas payments.

At the beginning of August the Government ordered the banks to reduce the overall level of their advances by 10 per cent. This tightened the monetary controls making money scarce as well as dear.

A British Treasury official analysed the situation this week by saying that there is a race on between the restrictive monetary measures which are now working slowly but surely and the ebbing of foreign confidence in sterling. If confidence evaporates too fast there could be a run on sterling which might exhaust Britain's scanty reserves of gold and dollars before the monetary measures have time to do their work in putting right the underlying payments position.

Rumours of further devaluation of the pound—now 2.80 in terms of dollars—have been denied by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr R. A. Butler.

Sir Anthony Eden said in August that his Government would "not jeopardise the future for the sake of the present."

words that have been taken to mean that sterling will not be devalued.

A further move in the battle for confidence is expected at the gathering of Finance Ministers in Istanbul next week for the annual session of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Mr Butler is expected to leave there that the British Government will tackle its difficulties with strong domestic measures and will not allow sterling to depreciate.

In West Germany the symptoms of inflation appeared later than in Britain and are not yet so pronounced. The danger signal went up on August 3 when the Bank Deutscher Laender, the bank of issue, raised the bank rate from three to 3½ per cent.

Unofficial strikes and wholesale cancellations of wage contracts by trade unions have complicated things and the Government is now working out plans to fight a new wage price spiral.

### Teething Troubles

The troubles besetting West Germany's economy are diagnosed as the "teething troubles" of full employment. The number of unemployed has now fallen to barely half a million compared with a labour force of over 17 million and for the first time there are beginning to be shortages on the labour markets.

The difficulties are not financial ones in the field of foreign currency for the Bank Deutscher Laender has a gold and foreign currency reserve of 11,000 million marks (almost £1,000 million), its highest ever and West Germany is still making a trade surplus every month.

But labour wants to enjoy the fruits of many years of hard work. Labour is now asking for another round of wage increases averaging about ten per cent.

### Elsewhere

Elsewhere in Europe the Scandinavian countries are having trouble with rising prices labour unrest and a shortage of foreign currency. With the exception of the special case of France inflation seems to be general.

Economists claim that the causes are world-wide. The under-developed countries of the Far East are pressing on with industrialisation programmes that in many cases are not backed by domestic savings.

The level of employment has been at record heights in West Europe for two years and finally the United States economy has moved from recession to boom. In the circumstances it is not surprising that monetary authorities the world over are suffering their interest rates and lending terms to counteract the boom.—Reuter.

## Mau Mau 'Marshal'



This is one of the only two photographs known to exist of the former dairy clerk who calls himself "Field-Marshal Sir" Dedan Kimathi, "Prime Minister of the Kenya Parliament of the Abodares." He is the overall commander of the Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya and is reported to be insane. Details of his private papers captured when he fled from a forest hideout last January were released by the Kenya Government last week. The documents are stated to "emphasise the warped mentality and acute megalomania" of Kimathi. This picture of "Sir" Dedan was taken by a fellow terrorist and shows that, like many of the Mau Mau, he dresses his hair in spikes and ringlets to give the appearance of greater stature. The "Marshal" is about 36 years of age. He has directed several daring operations and escaped death or capture a number of times.—Reuterphoto.

## EARTH SPOUTING SULPHUR

# Mexico May Have New Volcano

Mexico City, Sept. 6.

A fissure in a cotton field spewed sulphur, hot rocks and boiling mud today, raising conjecture that a new volcano was being born in Mexico near Mexicali.

Mexicali police said 14 fissures split the earth suddenly, starting Saturday, and one began rumbling and throwing debris 70 to 90 feet into the air, 14 miles south of this border town which is 170 miles southeast of Los Angeles.

Sulphurous gases belched forth and steam shot out.

A group of volcanologists from Mexico City reportedly was flying to the scene today to determine whether this was the third volcanic eruption in the past decade in Mexico.

The last volcano discovered in the sparsely populated north-western portion of Mexico was Boqueron (Big Mouth), first noted in September 1952 on San Benedicto Island, about 250 miles south of lower California.

### Most Famous

Mexico's most famous volcano of the 20th Century is Paracutin, which first burst forth in a farmer's cornfield in Central Mexico near Morelos. It put on a show for several years, tossing out lava and white hot rock.

In a year it had developed a cone 1,500 feet high. It died out two years ago.

A scattering of local farmers reportedly was watching the eruptions south of Mexicali this morning on the field near the Wisteria Canal, an irrigation ditch which goes through some remote territory. The location is several miles west of the San Felipe Highway, a secondary road leading south from

Mexicali to San Felipe on the Gulf of California.

Mexicali officials reported "no widespread alarm."—United Press.

Mexicali to San Felipe on the Gulf of California.

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# Menon Concerned Over Far East

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Roving Ambassador V. K. Krishna Menon, speaking during a debate in Parliament on foreign affairs, described the Far Eastern situation as "causing much concern."

Referring to Indo-China, he said: "South and North Vietnam are one state, not two. So India's responsibility is to find ways and means of helping to obtain elections."

In reference to the Big Four conference and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Russia, Mr Menon said: "Both Russia and America want peace. Both countries agreed to hold direct talks, which in itself was a great contribution toward the lessening of tension."

Regarding China, he said: "A country with such a vast army of population could not be ignored. So no agreement is complete without China. We have to bring her in whether or not we dislike her."

He expressed hope that Nepal, Libya and Ceylon will be admitted to the United Nations.—United Press.

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THE NIGHT MY NUMBER CAME UP



# MICKEY FINN

(Persian style)

I HAD just come off a road convey three days out from Baghdad and had half the dust in Persia on my uniform and the balance of it down my throat when I walked into Weinstein's Cabaret on the Lalezar. It had been hotter than an orchid-house in Baghdad, but, driving through the Paytak Pass, we ran into snow, and the nearer we got to Teheran the colder it became.

The great gold dome of the mosque at Kom sparkled in the electric globe in the icy air and the streets of Teheran seemed to huddle together for warmth against the refrigerating blasts that swept down from Mount Demavend.

Inside Weinstein's ("V for Victory, Double V for Weinstein") was the old Russian's slogan) a band of Free Bulgarians was swinging it fit to burst your eardrums and a free (and easy) Armenian burndall [was] clinging out the vodka-vermouth at 10 cents a glass.

I had put down a couple of these when I saw a girl sitting by herself in the corner. She was tall and very thin and a mop of soft gold hair hung down on her shoulders. She wore a brown silk dress with long sleeves. Her face was white and dreamy, her eyes large and brown. She had that look you used to see in Garbo in the close-up; lost and forlorn, like a girl who finds the whole world slipping away from her and doesn't really care, because she never thought much of the world anyway.

## Astonished

Astonished to see such a girl in a Persian cabaret, I went over and asked her to dance. Conversation was difficult because her English was of the sort that, spread out thin, will scarcely cover a sixpence. But she managed to tell me how she got there.

"In 1941 I play cabaret in Cairo. Money good. But they say I am enemy alien. I am keeled out. First to Haifa. I am keeled out again. Then Beirut. Keeled out again. Cross desert in bus to Baghdad—bustly place,



● Another story in this FACT or FICTION series to keep you guessing. Did this tale really happen? The answer will be published tomorrow

white girl in cabaret can't go. I get ride in lorry to Teheran.

"It's midwinter and two days we stick at Hamadan in the snow. But the Greek who drives looks after me. Then when we get here he says I must work many weeks in cabaret to pay him my fare. This I commence until a Rooshian came, Gay Pay-OO gentleman, very polite, and he says: 'I think this Greek not Greek at all. I pick him up. So I am no longer troubled with the truck driver.'

I glanced round the cabaret, at the rows of sweating soldiers at the bar, and I said: "I bet you had plenty of trouble since." She sighed—with such sweet resignation—and said: "I used to mind trouble once-a-time. But now I know how to deal with it."

When the curfew came and the tribal chants of the four Allies had been played, she let me take her home. In the silvery chill of the street, I briefly remarked that it was hard to believe one was in the Orient.

"I don't try," she said. "Such a night is just like Finland." "I guess you don't notice your surroundings much. You lead a

life inside yourself, don't you?" "Sometimes I think I don't really live life at all—that I never live in this country. But don't think I am unhappy. I had good times, and my friends, too."

"Let's have good times tomorrow. What about lunching with me out at Darband?"

"Orlright. You fetch me at twelve."

At was there on time. In the dingy lobby of her hotel a Syrian clerk sat polishing his nails. When I asked for Mademoiselle Mickey he told me she would not be back till evening. I disbelieved him and waited half an hour, but came away at last, telling myself that many a better man had been two-timed before by a cabaret girl and that I had best think no more of it. Next day I went up to Tabriz to visit a Red Army division that was in training to defend the Caucasus and it was a week before I got back to Teheran. Night birds are rarely seen in daytime and, though I was up and down the Lalezar constantly, I never saw Mickey or any of her colleagues from Weinstein's.

Then one evening I ran into Sandy Ellison, a friend of Washington days. The wine of reminiscence flowed free and it was not long before we found ourselves at Weinstein's watching the dancers and drinking Persian brandy.

Mickey was dancing with a fat old Iraqi, but dropped him as soon as she saw us. She was so sweet that my resentment against her melted immediately. I heard her excuses without caring if they were sincere or not.

## A chance

All that mattered was that she was pleased to see me now. An Armenian girl called Rosa joined us and kept Sandy occupied while Mickey and I spent the evening together, alone on a wave of surging intimacy. Sandy, meanwhile, was getting more than merely drunk, and at curfew time I asked her to wait while I got my friend into the truck that would take him back to his camp. I could not have been gone more than five minutes.

But when I got back Mickey was gone.

Have you ever been wounded? In the convalescent stage



by  
**Alaric Jacob**

A WAR correspondent in the Western Desert and in Russia, Alaric Jacob has spent most of his journalistic life abroad, his longest assignments being Washington and Moscow. He is 45 and lives in Chelsea with his actress wife, Kathleen Byron.

the thing to do is to think as little as possible about the wound. You have to absorb yourself in thoughts of normality to give yourself a chance to heal.

That is what I did for the next few days. In any case, my Soviet visa would arrive any moment now and I would have to fly on to Moscow. So I made a vow, and kept it, not to enter Weinstein's again.

Then one day a ragged little Persian boy came to my billet with a letter. Inside was a hotel menu on which Mickey had written: "I am sorry for what occurred. Why I not see you any more? Please to show I am good, come take coffee with me tomorrow noon at Grimaldi's.—Yours Mickey."

## Third time

I gave the boy a few reals and he ran off through the snow with my acceptance, making little indentations like a bird where his feet touched the white expanse.

As I sat there I wondered: "What she fall me again? Could such pointless malice be possible? Maybe this is a Finnish practical joke. Or else she seeks to prove me, as women did in the Middle Ages."

I studied a Persian paper closely, without understanding a word. After 20 minutes I felt in my bones I was being had for the third time. Then I thought: "Third time lucky."

"TO great and unconquered Britain the love of the Maltese and the voice of Europe confirms these islands". Since 1814, that inscription has looked down on Palace Square, Valetta.

It symbolises the free association of the tiny Mediterranean islands of Malta and its dependent Gozo, with the old Empire which was ruled from the British Isles. For the Maltese joined Britain, during the Napoleonic Wars, by their own choice. Their islands became a British colony, but were never colonised by force of British arms.

Now the old Empire is in process of transformation. It is growing into a free Commonwealth of Nations. Ten years ago, its members numbered six independent States. Today, Ireland has left us (formally, at least), but Ceylon, India and Pakistan have joined, so there are eight. And the process still continues. Gold Coast and Nigeria are next in line for independence, and the West Indies are not far behind.

## NEW DOCTRINE

To guide this transformation, a new doctrine has been devised. It has become accepted that the peoples of all the countries of the old Empire have an inherent right, first to self-government, then to independence. When they reach that second stage, they can freely choose whether they think their interests will be better served by remaining inside the Commonwealth, or whether, like Burma, they prefer to sever all formal links.

But there are still some exceptions to this general rule. A few of the very small, isolated



Besides, this can't happen to me."

Then through the shop window I saw Rosa, the Armenian, strolling with her arm in the of a Persian officer, returning in his mustard-coloured cloak and hooked sword.

The sight of her sauntering in easy assurance with her man, brought me to my feet. I strode out of the cafe and almost ran to Mickey's hotel. The Syrian clerk looked startled when I asked for Mickey. Mickey My voice must have been very loud. "Sorry, sir, Miss Mickey is not receiving."

"She's receiving me. Give me that key."

I leant over and snatched the key and ran up the stairs two at a time. I heard the clerk come running in pursuit. I was answered. I fitted the key and thrust it open.

The room was in darkness. I switched on the light. Mickey was lying on the floor, fully dressed. She had evidently fallen out of bed in that state. I called out to the clerk, "Phone for a doctor," and bent over her.

I heard the clerk say: "A doctor? For this we cannot have a doctor every day."

Mickey's face was dead white, with scarlet patches on the cheek bones. She was breathing heavily through her open mouth. Her hair was tangled and the roots of it, over the temples, were darkened with sweat. Her air of beautiful fragility had quite gone. Fearwater had run from the corner of each eye, staining the cheek. The mouth dropped sourly, the mouth of a sick woman.

## Half full

Then I saw the bottles. One empty, lying on the floor, with its label torn off, but when I picked it up I smelt the brandy. The other, half full on the bed table, on which was a tin mug without a handle. Then I understood why the room smelled rank, why the breath of the drunken girl, when I bent over her again and tried to shake her into consciousness, struck me with something of the terrorising

chill of the grave, with the horror of flesh once lovely fast slipping into the oblivion of decay.

On the dressing table I picked up some pieces of paper scattered among the disordered articles of make-up. What had been a sheet of Army newspaper had been torn and torn up again, into tiny fragments. On them I recognised my own handwriting.

From far off I heard the clerk say, "Leave her, it is no use." As I passed out of the room the sun shone brightly on the stairs. Closing the door softly behind us, the clerk said: "As you see, sir, Miss Mickey is not receiving today." As I made no comment he added: "But I understand that on Tuesday, celebrate her 23rd birthday, you will be quite a party."

## Regret

My heart was sore with pity and a bitter regret for her. And for myself. After the first moment of believing I had found the sad key to Mickey's character at last, it then seemed that the mystery around her was even deeper than before. Did this girl who seemed all compassion and sensibility and affection, detest the whole race of men?

Could she have known some sorrow so profound as to make her reject life entire, in favour of fantasies out of a bottle? Was the love she might have given me mortgaged, beyond hope of redemption, to alcohol?

That afternoon my visa came and I left Teheran, never to return. And it is this weight of unanswered questions that holds Mickey in my mind today.

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## DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

YES NO

Put your tick in the space above and when the answer will be given—when the answer will be given—when the answer will be given—

## STANLEY MAXTED

Did yesterday's story—'Fancy pants'—actually happen? The answer is NO.

# NATHANIEL GURBINS

I AM glad to see that in answer to a letter in a newspaper from a South African saying the British seem miserable and neurotic there has been a spirited reply from another visitor who found us happy, healthy, and cheerful.

If the second correspondent is right I can only offer the opinion that we are keeping up our reputation for grinning and bearing things.

Most of us have grinned our way through one world war. Older people have grinned their way through two. No doubt we have enjoyed the experience immensely.

There is also income tax. There is nothing as like so much as having nearly half our earnings stolen from us and, for one, am almost hysterical with delight when I read that I have paid for the expensive medical treatment of some unknown foreigner.

If it were not enough to make us laugh, there is the excitement of insecurity. Nobody owning a house knows when some local or Government authority will knock it down and pay him a couple of pounds compensation.

This makes us laugh like mad because if it happened in Russia people would shake their heads and say: "Those wicked Communists."

Then there is postwar noise. Who but a miserable reactionary indifferent to progress does not enjoy the roar of faster and faster motor-cycles, the buzzing of mechanically propelled bicycles, and the screaming of jet aircraft which might break all your windows when they crack through the sound barrier?

Why, they might even fall on your house and blow it to bits before the authorities can knock it down.

It is living dangerously that makes us all so cheerful.

## Wild, Wild West

It is while I am reading the first leader in The Times that the little girl who is my guest suggests that I might prefer to read her paper.

She tells me that a new cowboy serial is beginning in the current number, and I gather that this is a chance of a lifetime.

"If you start today," she says, "you won't miss any of it." Her paper is the same price as "The Times"—4d.—and I must say that for those who prefer exciting stuff like Tarzan the Jungle Boy, Our Gang, and Sammy and His Speed Sub, to letters about Civil Servants' Pay, Oxford Road Plans, and Gold Coast Politics, it is certainly worth the money.

So we throw away The Times and while the little girl munches candy-floss over my

shoulder, we are soon lost in the new picture story, with balloons of Cliff McCoy and his horse Sleeker.

The story begins with action in the first picture, which is more than you can say of first paragraphs of many stories in The Times.

Cliff was an unarmed Indian on horseback being chased by cowboys firing revolvers. He asks his horse: "What goes on down there?" but, as the horse either doesn't know or won't answer, Cliff gallops to investigate.

In the fourth picture the Indian falls off his horse, and in the fifth Cliff is facing the cowboys, saying: "Howdy, gents. What's all the excitement?"

You can almost hear his calm, quiet voice as he looks unafraid at the pointed guns of the bad men. You know they are bad men because of their evil faces.

Then, as we read the balloons together, the leading bad man says to Cliff:

"Out of my way, fancy pants. We're taking that Indian back to town."

It is the term "fancy pants," a sarcastic reference to Cliff's elegant trousers, that reduces the "little girl" to helpless laughter. In fact, she laughs so much and waves her arms so wildly that my ears are full of candy-floss before we can get on with the story.

In the last two pictures the bad men accuse the Indian of being a horse thief and Cliff, looking stern now with both guns out, says:

"Maybe he is, but until it's proved none of you galsots is laying a finger on him."

I ask the little girl what she thinks will happen in the next instalment.

"I expect," she says, with a profound knowledge of cowboy plots, "the bad men have stolen the horses and are blaming the Indian. But you needn't worry. When I get home I'll send you my copy every week for nothing, thank you. I usually charge 2d. for it."

With many thanks for her blindness I pay her for six second-hand copies in advance.

## Dream Sequence

THE London bus was flying to the moon. Molotov was driving it and Marshal Bulganin was the conductor shouting:

"Fares, please. All fares ready, please."

Among the passengers were a British National Service man, with long golden hair flowing over his shoulders, and his mother who was taking him to the moon to avoid an Army air cut.

There was also a Teddy Boy who, charged Bulganin with a razor when he asked for the fare, and a film star (male) who was going to the moon because he owed £200,000,000 income tax.

The National Service soldier was crying in his mother's lap because his seat was uncomfortable. The Teddy Boy tried to cut everybody's throat, and Marshal Bulganin said:

"I wanted to meet the British people. And here they are." He then offered everybody vodka and caviare.

The bus was travelling at 18,721.9 miles an hour. The earth was the size of a football, and the moon was growing bigger and bigger.

A flying boat landed travelling at 10,000 miles an hour. It was driven by a very serious-looking man in a military uniform. The only thing that was different about him was that he was wearing a top hat.

He made a belly landing on the moon, where in Test Match between England and India was being played. The were heard shouting Zhukov not out 47.1, and Krushchev not out 47.7. A cricket commentator was saying another if this was a test match.

As the Russians landed all available cricket balls off the moon, Guyon and Statium were playing lawn tennis near the grandstand, while Zhukov and Krushchev ran about top between the wickets.

The flying boat landed and the Army sergeant tried to cut the soldier's long hair with his razor, and shaved the soldier's head. When the Teddy Boy tried to intervene the Teddy Boy shaved his head too. He also shaved the heads of the film star and the income-tax collector.

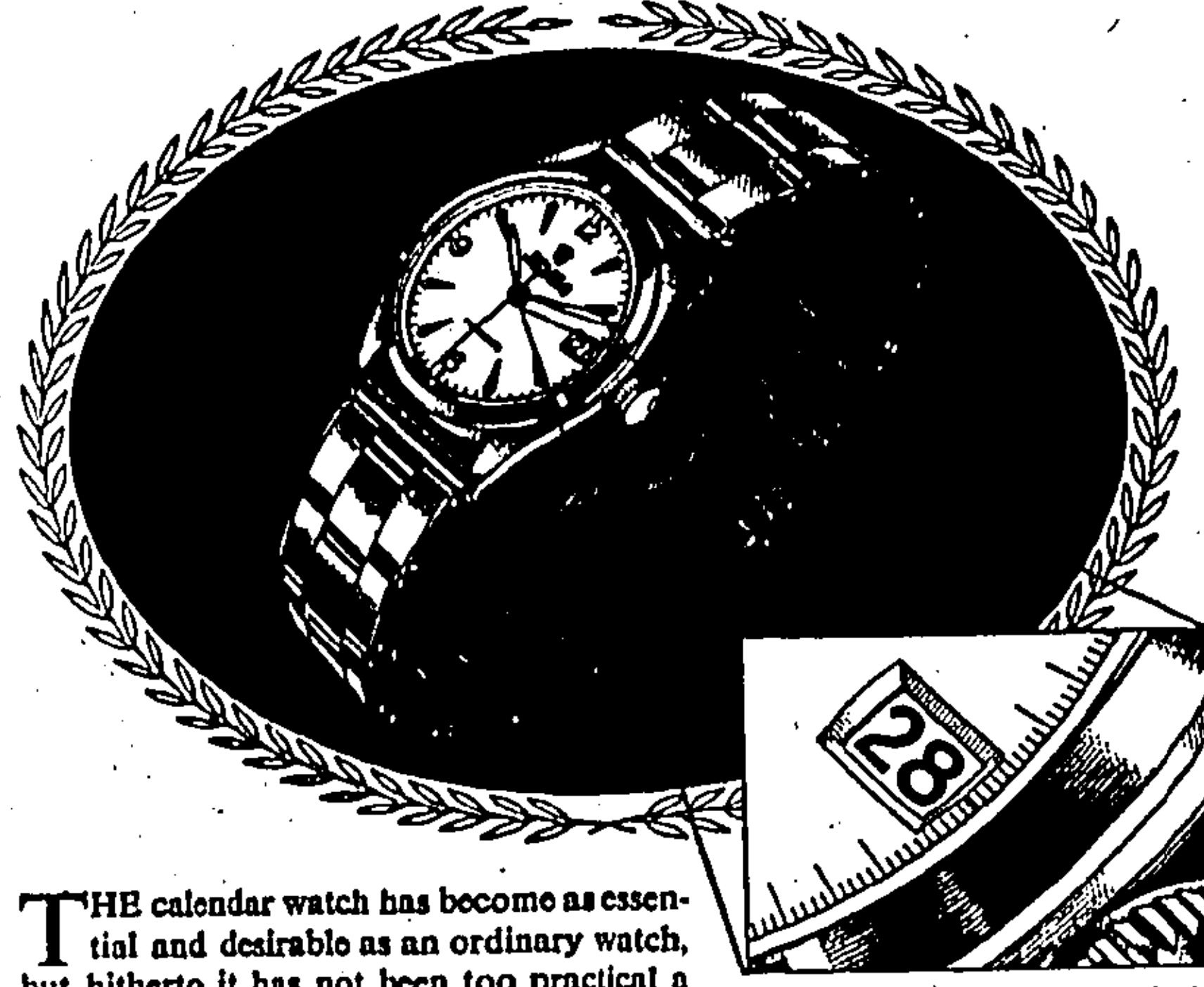
Marshal Bulganin said: "Now we all look like real soldiers. Let's have a party."

The income-tax collector snatched handcuffs on the film star's wrists and asked: "When is the next bus back to earth?" But the Teddy Boy coughed him and the party went on for seven days and nights with Zhukov and Krushchev still running between the wickets.

The latest score read Zhukov 10,000 not out and Krushchev 10,000 not out. Zhukov and Krushchev were playing cricket.

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## ★ Reaction To Malta's Plan

"TO great and unconquered Britain the love of the Maltese and the voice of Europe confirms these islands". Since 1814, that inscription has looked down on Palace Square, Valetta.

By FRANCIS NOEL-BAKER, MP

territories ruled by Britain cannot ever hope to live as completely independent units. Practical obstacles of geography and economics are too great. For some parts of the West Indies, for example, the solution may be federation with neighbouring territories similarly placed. Others may seek complete incorporation into a bigger national unit. But for these so-called "non-viable" colonies, no general doctrine has yet been finally worked out.

## INTENSE INTEREST

That is one reason why the Round Table Conference which meets at Westminster on September 19 to discuss Malta's future will attract intense interest both in Britain and throughout the Commonwealth and Colonial countries.

For the Conference's decisions may herald an entirely new conception of the relationship between Britain and these non-viable colonies which cannot stand alone.

Last March, Doctor Dom Mintoff's Malta Labour Party fought a General Election. Its programme was drastic. Unlike some other leaders in the Colonies, Mintoff called for fewer links with Britain, but for closer union. He proposed that Malta should gradually be incorporated into Britain's political, financial and social system until, over a period of twenty years, she became an integral part of the United Kingdom. He also proposed that Maltese MPs should sit in the House of Commons.

study all the implications with the greatest care.

For the British Parliament was divided, first and foremost, to govern Britain, and to represent only the British people in the home islands. Even such nearby dependencies as the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands have no Members in the House of Commons. But Northern Ireland does—as well as its own local Parliament at Belfast.

No doubt, during the coming Conference, the parallel of Northern Ireland will be often mentioned. But a real relation is one of the British Isles, and Northern Ireland has long been part of the United Kingdom, with a strong community of interest, custom, culture and tradition. Malta's case is very different.

## THE BALANCE

If Maltese MPs sit with us in the House of Commons, they would be helping to govern the people of the United Kingdom. In an extreme—and hypothetical—case, this expression of "colonialism in reverse" could mean that a tiny group of Maltese Members might hold the balance between two equally matched British Parties. Nevertheless, on both sides of the House, there seems to be much sympathy for the Mintoff plan. And, during the Conference, both sides will be fairly represented—along with members of Malta's Government and Opposition.

It is a little early to predict how the Conference will go. But already most of my colleagues seem to be assuming that Malta's plan for union will be accepted, and that after 141 years of British rule, the Maltese will be granted the right to become full citizens of the United Kingdom.

(Continued)











## U.S. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

## Vic Seixas First To Enter Quarter-Finals With Easy Win

Forest Hills, N.Y., Sept. 6.

Defending Champion Vic Seixas led the field into the Quarter-Finals of the U.S. Tennis Championship today when he humbled Neale Fraser of Australia, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2.

The defending Women's Champion, Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Florida, who has been off form all season, had to scramble to defeat Yola Ramirez of Mexico, 7-5, 6-4, for a place in the Women's Quarter-Finals.

The 20-year-old Mexican star, hitting deeply to the baseline, forced Doris to come from behind to bring off the first set, and then she ran out a 3-1 lead on the U.S. Champion in the second set.

Doris then began to hit her forehand driver with better control, and moved in for killing volleys in the clutches to take the set and match.

Other fourth round winners were Ken Rosewall (Australia), the favourite for the title, and Ham Richardson (U.S.). Rosewall beat Ed Moylan (U.S.) 6-2, 6-2, 6-3 and Richardson defeated Whitney Reed (U.S.) 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

In the Women's third round, Miss Shirley Bloomer and Miss Angela Buxton of Britain were both beaten. Miss Shirley Fry

(U.S.) beat Miss Bloomer 6-4, 6-3 and Mrs Nancy Kiner (U.S.) defeated Miss Buxton 7-5, 7-5.

Koser Kamō (Japan) and Janet Hopps (U.S.) beat Johann Kupperberg (Africa) and Sara Most Turner (U.S.) 1-6, 6-3, 6-2 in the Mixed Doubles first round matches.—Reuter.

**TENNIS GOSSIP**

Frank Sedgman's suggestion to the Aussies Lew Hoad and Ken Rosewall that they turn professional seems to confirm the tennis gossip that Jack Kramer is readying the net coup of the century.

Tony Trabert, the Wimbledon Champion, supposedly was Kramer's choice this year should he win the U.S. amateur title, but word around tennis circles now is that Kramer will try to sign up all the top players, Hoad and Rosewall. There is even a possibility that he will try to get Rex Hartwig, the Australian Doubles ace, it is said.

Such a wholesale raid on the cream of the World's Amateur Tennis talent, it pulled off, could well wreck Australia's hopes for a prolonged hold on the Davis Cup.

Kramer, however, is not interested in this. He is primarily interested in forcing international tennis authorities into sanctioning open tennis tournaments. This has been his life-long ambition.

So far he has had no forcing lever because he had a mere handful of the world's top tennis players. However, if he should get the current big four of the amateurs, he would at last have a contingent powerful enough to at least demand consideration.

Even if the international tennis brass scorned his suggestion for Open Tennis, Kramer would still be in the driver's seat.

**TICKET BUSINESS**

Adding Trabert, Hoad, Rosewall and Hartwig to "names" like those of Pancho Segura, Dick Gonzalez, Frank Sedgman, Ken McGregor and even such still-swatting amateurs as Don Budge and Fred Perry, he could put on a series of tournaments that would threaten to run the amateurs right out of the ticket business.

It is whispered that Kramer's plans, if he collars the big four, would be a series of 20 tournaments in addition to his present annual Winter tour.

Up to now, Kramer has quipped the "amateurs" haven't been able to afford to turn pro. They can pick up from \$10,000 to \$12,000 annually "under the table". But Sedgman, Kramer's Australian agent, advised Hoad and Rosewall they would be able to make \$45,000 annually as pros.

Rosewall has already said that it all sounds "very interesting".

It seems highly improbable that even if he succeeds in landing the big four Kramer will be able to force Open Tennis, but he'll sure be in the business with a vengeance.

He'll have the talent then to put on some really attractive events, and amateur tennis can't help but feel the rub.—United Press.

## LRC TENNIS

The results of the Club tennis matches played at the Ladies' Recreation Club yesterday are as follows:

Club Ladies' Singles  
Mrs. K. Lee lost to Mrs. Crofton 3-6, 6-3, 3-6; Mrs. D. Prophet lost to Mrs. Crofton 6-0, 6-0; Mrs. D. Armstrong lost to Miss D. Madgett 4-6, 6-4.

Handicap  
Mrs. M. Hodgson beat Mrs. E. Sherill 6-2, 6-3.  
Club Men's Singles 6-3, 6-2.  
W. Huggins beat E. Zulant 6-3, 6-2.  
H. J. Armstrong and S. Garrard lost to D. G. L. Green and J. Collier 1-6, 6-4, 3-6; A. C. B. Hopkins and Mr. Priddy beat Dr. Forrest and C. M. Steward 6-0, 6-3; T. Subramanian and W. H. Williams beat G. G. and K. M. Gels 6-1, 3-6, 6-4; E. H. Rawlings and A. M. Smith beat A. P. Jessel and H. Schneider 6-3, 6-2.

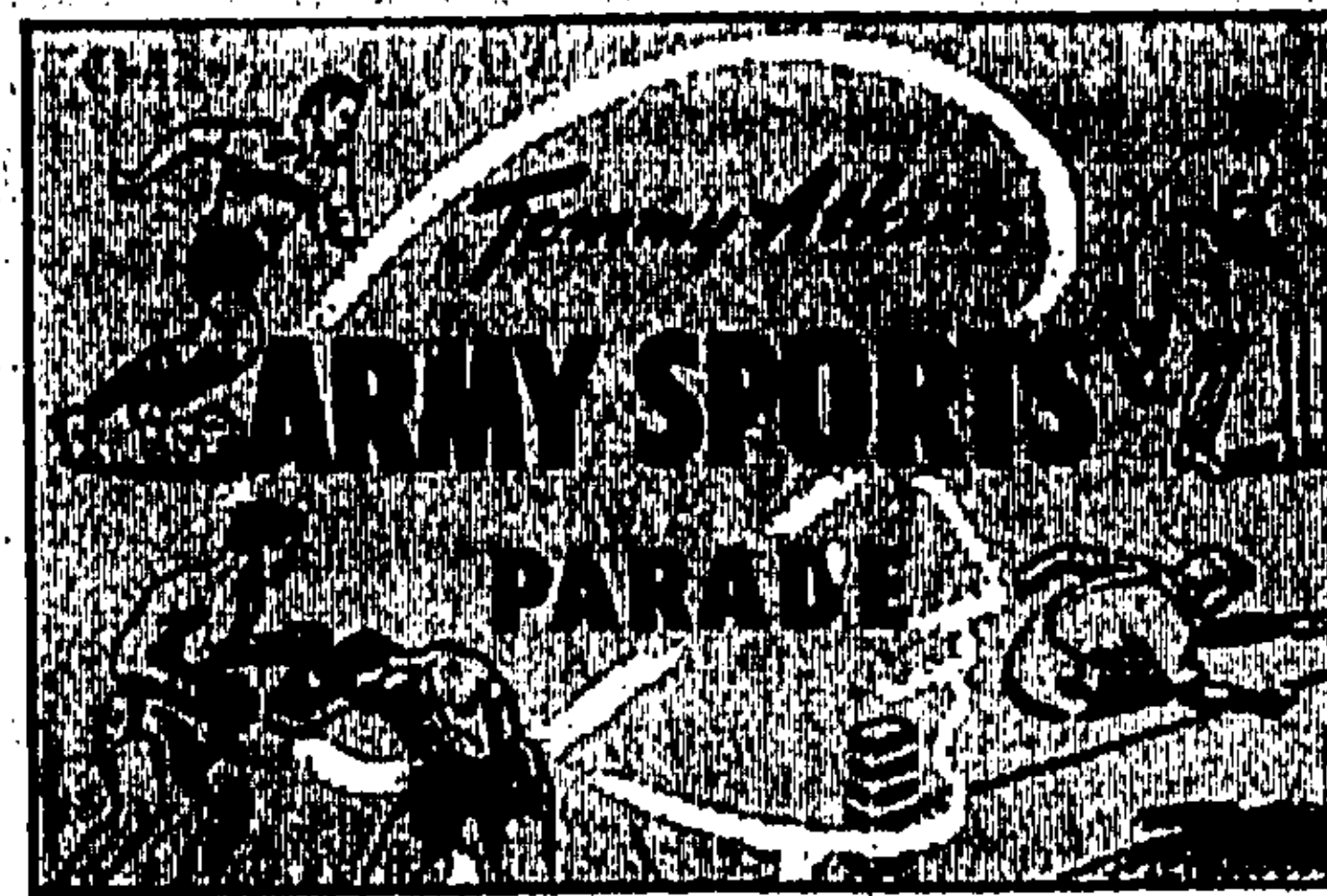
Men's Single Handicap  
A. Fitch beat G. Graham 6-3, 6-2.

**TODAY'S PROGRAMME**  
Colonies Ladies' Doubles  
Court 1: Mrs. Chow and Mrs. Pustmell v Mrs. C. Pines and Miss K. Khoury; Court 2: Mrs. Spooner and Mrs. Anderson v Mrs. Pines and Mrs. Rosewell; Court 3: Mrs. Kite and Mrs. Lohmeyer v Mrs. Kite and Mrs. Bell; Court 4: Mrs. Chan v Mrs. Lo and Mrs. Lane; Court 5: Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. E. Williams v Mrs. A. Del and Mrs. Rumball.

Colonies Ladies' Singles  
Court 1: Mrs. Pustmell v Mrs. Crofton; Court 2: Mrs. Spooner v Mrs. Bell; Court 3: Mrs. Kite v Mrs. Chan; Court 4: Mrs. Lane v Mrs. Armstrong; Court 5: Mrs. Williams v Mrs. A. Del.

Club Men's Singles  
Court 1: Mr. Crofton v Mr. Becker; Court 2: Mr. Pines v Mr. Gels; Court 3: Mr. Hopkins v Mr. Forrest; Court 4: Mr. Steward v Mr. Gels; Court 5: Mr. Rawlings v Mr. Smith.

Club Men's Handicap  
Court 1: Mr. Fitch v Mr. Graham; Court 2: Mr. Pines v Mr. Crofton; Court 3: Mr. Anderson v Mr. Rosewell; Court 4: Mr. Lohmeyer v Mr. Kite; Court 5: Mr. Chan v Mr. Lane.



With three gold medals, one silver and one of bronze to support their claims there can be little doubt that the Army boxers who went to Singapore to represent the Colony in the South East Asian Championships are worthy occupants of the Spot of Honour at the top of the Sports Parade this week.

The six fighting soldiers did the Colony, the Army and themselves proud and there is sure to be a big welcome awaiting them when they come back to Hongkong.

It would, at first, seem wrong to single out any particular boxer for special mention but, unless I am very much mistaken, I am sure the other members of the team would like to see a word of additional praise being given to their trainer, Sgt. J. Tye, of the A.P.C.

Sgt. Tye showed tremendous spirit by stepping into the ring as a substitute at the last moment and coming away with a gold medal—and the Heavyweight title—as proof of his courage and willingness to do what he could for his side when they were short of a boxer. Sgt. Tye has had a long and distinguished career in Army sports and physical training and he holds some qualifications as an official in many different games.

He is also trainer to the Army football team and last season, when an emergency arose in the line-up, he sprang into action and gave a very convincing display at right back.

**REAL SPORTSMAN**  
These gestures are the hall-mark of the real sportsman and I am certain that the fact that Sgt. Tye won his latest laurels on a disqualification will not be allowed to detract in the least from the magnificence of his effort.

A lot of sympathy will be accorded to FARELE Lightweight Champion Jones who put up two great fights against top class opponents and finished narrowly beaten on both occasions. According to reports in private correspondence it was a very close fight, his meeting with Espinosa was the best amateur bout seen in Singapore for a long time.

Dinning fulfilled all the good prophecies that had been made on his behalf and he seems to have given a very impressive display of powerful punching in the short time his bout lasted.

It has been suggested that a special show should be held when the boxers return in order that the men who did so well at Singapore can appear before a local audience. The suggestion is understandable but it should be realised that this is hardly the season or the weather for boxing, but no doubt Mr. Bill MacDonald, the Hon. Secy. of the HKABA, and his committee will give full consideration to the proposal.

It is not yet known when the boxers will return to the Colony but they certainly deserve commendation for job well done.

Army swimming enthusiasts were out in force at the heats of the Hongkong Amateur Swimming Championships at the European YMCA Pool last week. Although the Service entry was not a big one there was a surprising number of soldiers in the water, and a crowd in the balcony.

There is not the slightest doubt that the British soldier likes his swimming and even when he is not in action he is ready to go along and give vocal support to his colleagues who are engaged in competition.

**WELLS JOINS DEBBY**

A week or two ago I mentioned in this column that ex-Army soccer captain and Colony star Roy Wells had severed his connection with Bury at the end of last season. Wells held it difficult to settle down to wintry muddy conditions at home and did not strike his real game for a long time.

His possibilities, however, did not escape the attention of several clubs and the latest news is that he has signed for

Derby County. Wells has the ability to go to the top but, to do so, he will have to conquer his nervous temperament.

It is interesting to know that McLoughlin, who played on the Army left wing against Sing Tao at the week-end, was a team mate of Wells' at Bury last season.

There was plenty of activity with stick and ball at Sookun-poo last week when the Army Hockey Association staged the first in a series of trial games designed to give the selectors a chance to look over the talent available for the coming season. In all 33 players took part and a very satisfactory standard of hockey was seen. Some established players turned out but the officials were particularly happy to see Captain Newark, RAOC — a County player — strike top form from the word go.

One selector remarked that Captain Newark looked like the ideal player to take over the role so brilliantly played in recent years by WO II Malcolm Peters. . . and once Captain Newark has had a chance to talk over Hongkong hockey affairs he will realise that the comment is indeed complimentary.

Another trial will be staged at Sookunpoo this afternoon at 4 o'clock when players from the New Territories are due to show their paces. It is understood that there are some accomplished and experienced players available from this area and an interesting trial is anticipated. According to present information about 40 players will take part.

Last year the Army had a very big representation in the Annual Cross Harbour Swim and there is every confidence that they can repeat the high placings when the event is staged again on Sunday, October 2. The entry list for the event closes on Friday, September 16 and intending entrants can get the necessary forms from the SOPT, HQLE.

Hard on top of the information that the Hongkong 2500cc Garrison Motor Cycle Trial would be held at Sal Kung on September 14 comes the news that motor cycling experts and enthusiasts can put another date in their diaries, for the Divisional Artillery Trial will be staged on Wednesday, October 5, in the New Territories.

This popular event is one more important step towards the Land Forces Trial and gives riders another opportunity to participate in a well run competition.

The general conditions of the Trial are very much the same as for the earlier Trials held this season, and awards to the outstanding individual will be on the same basis.

**JUST EMERGING**  
Several of the newcomers to the Army football team are just emerging from the haze that struck them when they went into action against Sing Tao at the week-end. It is a strange fact that almost every player who arrives in the Colony seems to take the prize of the Chinese footballer with a pinch of salt until he plays against him for the first time.

After the game on Sunday it was interesting to get a report of some of the comments the newcomers had made. One said it was like learning to play the game all over again. Another said he felt lost because the Chinese players never seemed to be where they should be according to a British appreciation of the game.

It may be, however, that one of the players made the most important comment of all when he said that what impressed him was the ability of the Hongkong players to anticipate an opponent's pass and intercept the ball. This often made what should have been a good pass look like a bad one and as a result quickly upset the passer's confidence.

The stature of the Sing Tao club is giving the new Army players their early taste of Chinese footballers, their style, their speed and their ability were much appreciated by the Army officials.

The selectors did the players a good deal of good.

## OLD-TIMERS SAY THAT CRICKET ISN'T WHAT IT USED TO BE

By VERNON MORGAN

London, Sept. 6.

The thrilling Test match series, the County Championship struggle and the fine weather have combined to make the 1955 cricket season, now at its last ebb, one of the most memorable for cricket fans for many years.

The South African visitors started as shakily as the weather and the general opinion, after England had won the first two Tests, was that the Springboks had been much too highly boosted: that they were no match for England.

However, with the sun and warmth, to which they are accustomed in their own country, the play of the South Africans improved to such an extent that it was all mighty England could do to scramble home in the last Test at the Oval. With just a little more luck the tourists might well have won the series.

Their strength lay in their all-rounders, in the consistency and accuracy of the bowlers and their ability to produce, what England could never do, opening batsmen no matter which pair took the first knock. Their fielding was excellent if not quite as wonderful as it had been painted.

The Springboks were a well-moulded team that played as such. They had no super-batsman: no super-bowler.

The County Championship was a dual almost throughout the season between the holders Surrey, from the South, and Yorkshire from the North.

Not until last week did Surrey retain their title to take top honours for the fourth successive year. They were a more consistent team than Yorkshire, who were badly handicapped by the inability of Len Hutton to turn out for them regularly, while bowler Wardle had to do Test duty.

Surrey also had to "lend" May, and other members of their team to England for the Tests, so both were fairly equally handicapped.

As with England it was the bowling battery which helped to carry the day for Surrey.

That and their fine team spirit. Their batting was uneven and suspect.

**LOW SCORING**  
One of the remarkable facts of the season was the low scoring in spite of the fine dry weather. That could have been due to the excellence of the bowling but statistics show this was not so. It can only have been due to weak defensive batting and a scarcity of first-class batsmen, as exemplified in the England team.

It looks as if only two or three batsmen will top the 2,000-run mark this season. In 1929, a comparable summer to that of this year, no fewer than 19 did so.

And as for the bowling, Tich Freeman took more than 300 wickets that year with all the runs scored. Not more than one or two will pass the 200 mark this season.

The bowling has been as negative as the batting has been defensive, according to these statistics.

There are those who say the wickets today favour the bowlers more than they used to do. If that is so it may help to account for the low scores, but it does not say a great deal for the ability of the bowlers. The old-timers have been proved right in saying the game is not what it used to be.—China Mail Special.

**STOCK BOWLER**  
Five players made centuries in the Tests and, apart from vice-captain Jackie McGlew, whose average was just over 52, seven other batsmen had averages

ranging from 22 to 29. The averages of their four attack bowlers ranged from 21 to 25.

England, on the other hand, relied far too much on batsmen like Peter May and Denis Compton (with averages of over 72 and 54 respectively) and on their bowling battery, to get them out of trouble.

The bowlers did indeed come to their rescue, even though Tyson and Statham were not the force they were against the Australians. It was spin bowler Wardle that topped the averages in spite of the warm dry weather.

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That and their fine team spirit. Their batting was uneven and suspect.

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR**  
Deplorable Ball

Sir,—On Monday evening, I attended the football game between Yu Shan and the Hongkong Ladies, and whilst the attendance was the largest that I have ever seen at the King's Park ground, the brand of ball served up by the Hongkong team was deplorable.

I would like to raise the following points:—  
What happened to such good players as Stella Correa, Patsy MacDonald, and Irene Starkey? Why was not the Hongkong team re-shuffled when it became obvious that the shortstop was the weak link in the infield?

Why a left-handed player at second base?  
What about the base umpires who, in turn, gave wrong calls (in my opinion) at second and third bases? In both instances the play was "forced".

Every time the Hongkong outfield got the ball, they were at a loss as to what to do with it. Why did not the Manager have a talk to them?

Why did the Hongkong batters swing at the ball, every time at bat, when a surprise punt would have probably paid off?

For the Yu Shan team I have nothing but admiration and praise, as they are a well-balanced team who get right down to the business of playing ball, but one thing I would say about the pitcher.

She is admittedly in a class by herself, but could be penalised for illegal pitching, by not having both feet on the rubber at the start of her pitch, and on occasions, using the "Rocky" motion.

If there is to be a return game, and I hope there is, then let us have the strongest Hongkong team possible, with a Manager who will use a little strategy and imagination when the occasion demands.

Whilst there is no disgrace in defeat, please let us field a team worthy of the Yu Shan girls, and give them a "Run for their Money," but not a repetition of Monday evening.

"STRIKE THREE".

## Tulk, Keith Are Latest Riding 'Finds'

While Douglas Smith is reasonably certain to retain the Jockey's Championship, which he took over on the retirement of Sir Gordon Richards last year, there is a keen fight for the position of runner-up. Smith is in the lead with a total of 104.

Five winners at Stockton took Edgar Britt into a clear second place with 78. Since he moved to Harrogate 18 months ago Britt has superseded the evergreen Billy Nevett as Northern Champion.

Closa behind Britt comes Lester Piggett and Scoble Bressley, both with 71. Only accidents can prevent these two from reaching their centuries for the first time.

Edward Hide, with 31 winners, heads the apprentices, although since he is no longer eligible to claim the allowance many will consider Harry Wragg's boy, Peter Robinson, is entitled to this honour.

26 WINNERS  
Robinson has 26 winners to his credit. In the immediate post-war years there was a dearth of

good apprentices, and one began to wonder where the stars of the future were going to be found.

Fortunately, the past few seasons have seen an abundance of good youngsters coming to the fore.

This year has been no exception, and perhaps the two best "finds" among those comparatively unknown six months ago are Duncan Keith and Paul Tulk.

Keith, a 17-year-old from Glasgow, rode the winners of four races confined to apprentices last season. Ted Smyth thinks a lot of this boy, who "gave up boxing in case he lost a ride through getting hurt."

Keith has ridden a further six winners this year, and he has already acquired the confidence which enables him to compete against the more experienced riders without becoming flustered.

**LATEST**  
Tulk is the latest product from Sam Armstrong's "nursery," which has produced such good young riders as Willy Smith, Wally Swinburn and Charlie Ganton since the war.

Tulk's score this year is also six, and he is going to be in keen demand for lightweights during the remainder of the season.

Graham McComb has shown he has the Irishman's inherent ability to acquit himself well in the saddle. He moved to Yorkshire with Harry Whiteman when the latter left Lambourn to take over new quarters near Boken last month.

Whiteman will see the boy has plenty of opportunities in the North.

Perhaps the best of the "lesser known" in the South will prove to be 17-year-old Raymond Williams, who is in the "school" which produced such brilliant riders as Manny Mercer and the Smith brothers. He is apprenticed to Fred Sneyd at Sparsholt.

It was John Dennistoun who first spotted this lad's ability, and he arranged for him to sign on with Staff Ingham. After a brief spell in Epsom, Williams left to go nearer his home at Chidley, in Berkshire.

Just over two months ago he rode his first winner—Dinkie Revel—at Windsor. A well-judged effort on Capsize at Newbury on Saturday took his score to three.

There seems no doubt that before he is much older he will be regarded as one of the best of the lads entitled to claim the allowance.

**AMBITION**  
The name of Joe McGee, an 18-year-old Scot, has yet to hit the headlines. Apprenticed to Peter Nelson, he has had about half-a-dozen rides in public so far.

His handling of Royal Stream at Salisbury a fortnight ago was a praiseworthy effort, even though he failed by half a length to hold the challenge of Gummam.

He has the ability to make a jockey and it will not be long before he adds the first of his ambitions—to ride a winner.

(London Express Service.)

**Deep Water Bay Golf**  
The final of the Deep Water Bay Ladies' Foursomes was won by Mrs L. Goldman and Mrs A. W. Dawson-Grove who beat Mrs E. M. Wiseley and Mrs Vaughan by 4-3.

An Eclectic competition was played on August 10 and this was won by Mrs R. D. Neale (Nett 26½), Mrs A. W. Dawson-Grove being runner-up with 27. On August 23, the chief event was a foursomes competition which was won by Mrs A. W. Dawson-Grove and Miss P. Goldman who returned a card showing all square.

A Running Stableford was won by Mrs R. D. Neale with 39 points, Mrs W. B. Foster being runner-up with 38 points.

The Captain's Cup Qualifier for August was Mrs J. F. Shoemaker, with a score of 98-25; Nett 71. Mrs L. Goldman won the L.G.U. Medal (Silver division) with 101-18; Nett 83 and Mrs Vaughan the Bronze division with 113-20; Nett 93. Both these competitions took place over the Old Course.

**ECLECTIC COMPETITIONS**  
Eclectic competitions played at Fanning were won by Mrs E. W. Brooks (Silver division) and Mrs J. D. Cingue (Bronze division).

The Ladies' Section Autumn Meeting will be held at Deep Water Bay on Tuesday, September 27, when the main competition will be a Foursomes vs Bogey. In the afternoon, there will be a Long Drive competition in charge of Mesdames A. B. Coleman, W. F. Birwhistle and A. W. Dawson-Grove. "Approach and Putt" in charge of Mesdames J. R. Collis and H. R. Lindeman and Putting, in charge of Mrs L. Goldman and Mrs Brown.

Members wishing to play are requested to sign the Entry list at Deep Water Bay. Prizes will be presented at 5 p.m. after an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Ladies' Section which has been called for 4.45 p.m.

The following programme has been arranged for the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's Buffet Supper at Deep Water Club House on Friday, September 9, 8.00 p.m.—Prize presentation, 8.30 p.m.—Cinema—"Keystone to Golf".

9.15 p.m.—Buffet Supper, 10.15 p.m.—Cinema—"Tampou Fairways".

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## Sports Diary

**TODAY**  
Tennis  
Colonies Ladies' Open Doubles  
Open Singles, Club Men's Singles, and Club Men's Doubles championship matches at L.R.C.

**ATLETICS**  
Executive Committee Meeting of the HKAAA 8.30 p.m., Education Dept.

**TOMORROW**  
Football  
Yu-shan vs H.K. Combined.

**FRIDAY**  
Swimming  
Colonies Springboard Fencing Championship at L.R.C. 8 p.m.

**SAUNDERS**  
Championship Fencing: Men's "C" Division, CHC(I) v SCAA at HKCC, 8.30 p.m.

**FOOTBALL**  
Colonies Championship, Colony Ladies' Doubles, Club Men's Singles, and Club Men's Doubles.

**NETBALL**  
Colonies Championship, Colony Ladies' Doubles, Club Men's Singles, and Club Men's Doubles.

**NETBALL**  
Colonies Championship, Colony Ladies' Doubles, Club Men's Singles, and Club Men's Doubles.



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## NORTH HALF OF AFRICA CROWDED WITH TROUBLE SPOTS

By DAVID L. BOWEN

Associated Press Newsfeatures Writer

The three Great Powers of the free world were attempting last week to end bloodshed and unrest, along a broad belt across the top of the continent of Africa.

Although the extremes of massacre and reprisal in Morocco and Algeria were the most spectacular eruption this year, open warfare—or warfare thinly veiled—is not rare in the troubled regions to the south of the Mediterranean.

While France seeks a solution of the crisis stemming from the native uprisings of the August 20 weekend, the United States and Britain hope some measure of stability can be returned to the Middle East by the US offer to guarantee observance of a permanent peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states surrounding it.

## Mau Mau

The British also still have on their hands the problem of Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya. Another trouble spot yet in an embryonic stage is Sudan, where the Sudanese are preparing for an election which will set the future course of their country.

Secretary of State Dulles' proposal the week before to end the tension in the Middle East apparently came because the United States was convinced relations between Israel and her Arab neighbours were approaching the breaking point. Recent clashes at the Gaza Strip have strained the so-called peace established in 1949. More than 50 persons have died since the first of the year in border clashes across boundary lines continually in dispute and virtually nothing has been done to provide for resettlement of 900,000 Arab refugees who left Israel during and after the war.

No one can precisely fix the total number of casualties in the nightmarish war in French North Africa—which puts a cloud over the future of five important American bases in Morocco. Confined mainly to market-place bombings and alleyway assassinations until mid-August, the smouldering hatred of fanatic nationalists for the French burst forth in wholesale massacres in two isolated French communities and lesser attacks in dozens of others.

## 2,000 Died

Veteran observers believe more than 2,000 persons have died in the French-controlled areas since the first of the year, most of them in the outbreaks and reprisals of the bloody August 20 weekend.

The French were successful in countering the first spate of wholesale violence, but whether readjustments in control will prove successful is yet to be seen. British officials estimate that in Kenya some 400 Mau Maus, fanatic natives ritually sworn to drive the white man into the sea, were killed during the first half of this year. In July another 200 were slain. The toll rose to nearly 800 during the first half of August. European casualties in Kenya average about three or four per month, according to the British.

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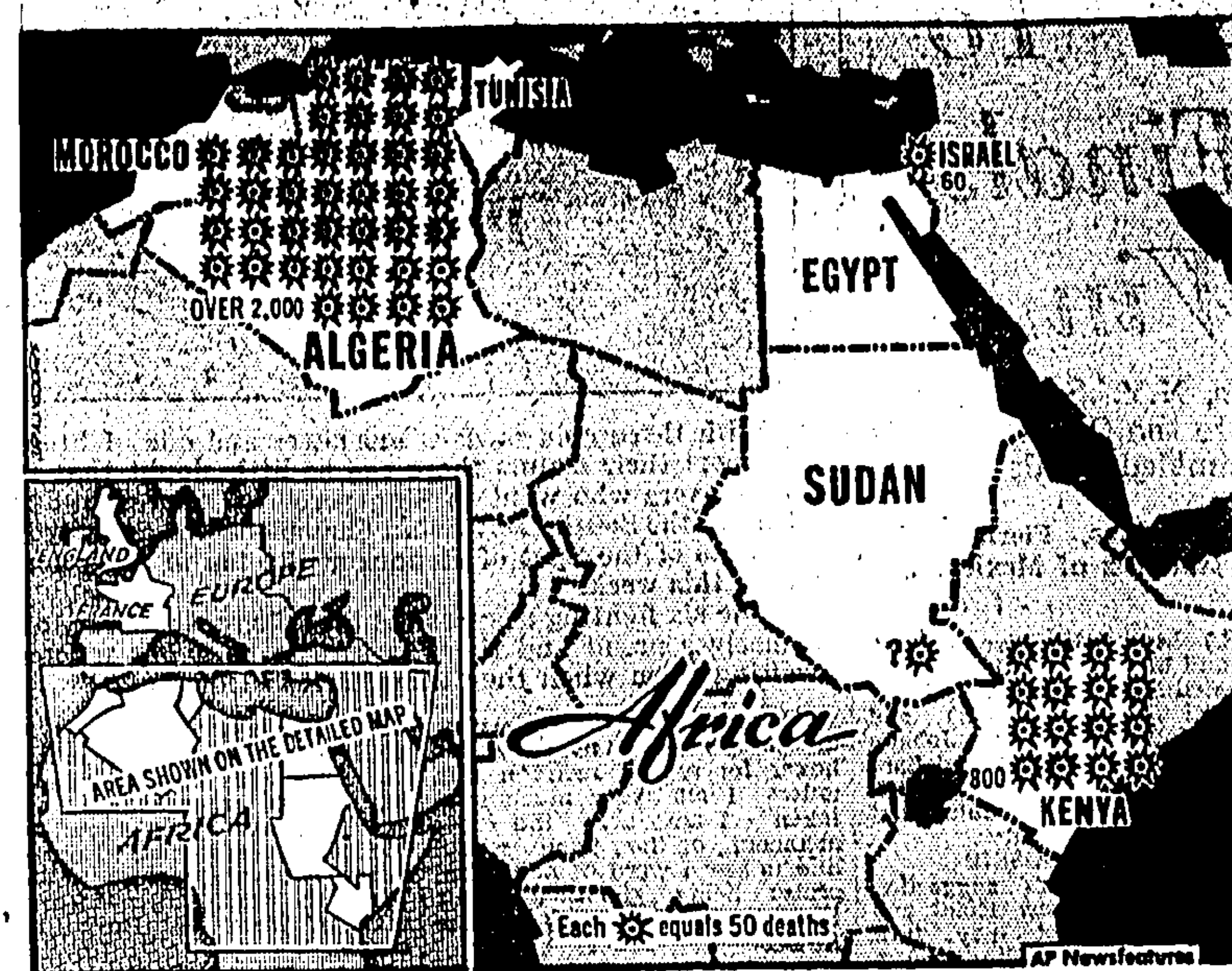
## TELECOM STRIKE AVERTED

Ottawa, Sept. 6. A threatened strike by 150 workers of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation was averted today with the acceptance by the management and the men's union of a Federal proposal to end a contract dispute.

The strike, due on Wednesday, would have involved workers of the crown-owned Cable and Wireless Company operating in Quebec, Newfoundland, British Columbia and Nova Scotia and would have suspended the Corporation's overseas transmissions.

Mr. M. M. MacLean, Director of the Industrial Relations Branch of the Canadian Labour Department, said the terms of the proposal must be accepted by the two parties concerned. —Reuter.

## Map Showing Critical Places In Africa



## INDONESIAN FISHERMEN RESCUED

Tokyo, Sept. 6.

Ten Indonesian fishermen who had been rescued by a Japanese fishing boat in the Celebes Sea last month today arrived at Uraga Port, about 40 miles southwest of Tokyo aboard the Japanese fishing boat No. 2 Meiwa Maru, 162 tons, with 24 crewmen.

Meiwa Maru picked up the Indonesian fishermen who were adrift about 215 miles west of Manado after their boat sank on August 21. Two others were believed drowned.

The ten will be handed over to the Indonesian Consul-General soon after a check by the Immigration office in Yokohama. —Reuter.

## Horse Given Confidence

Sydney, Sept. 7.

A stimulant which is claimed to give a horse confidence and a "general sense of well-being" is credited with having produced recent winners in gallops and trots in New South Wales.

A Sydney veterinary surgeon said in a press report that the stimulant—an injected mixture of hormones and vitamins—would not show in swabs because it was based on components normally found in a horse's body and was entirely different from the pure chemical drugs previously given horses.

Another veterinary surgeon said it would be difficult to prove that the mixture was a drug, although it did affect the capabilities of a horse. —China Mail Special.

## TECHNICAL USE OF WATER

Paris, Sept. 6.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the Spanish note sent to the French Embassy in Madrid about the French use of the water of the Lake Lanos has not yet arrived here.

"Anyway," said the spokesman, "this is only a technical question and not a political one."

The spokesman added that the Ministry will not amplify the controversy and that a final decision will be taken at the next meeting of the international committee for the Pyrenees limits.

The committee will meet next November and not October as it was first announced. —United Press.

## East German Artists Rebuked For 'Neutrality'

Berlin, Sept. 6.

East German artists, who took their cue from the peaceful co-existence campaign to adopt a less propagandist approach to painting, have been rebuked by their Communist censors for lapsing into neutrality.

Herr-Paul Wandel, Secretary of the Central Committee of the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party, stated in a speech published by Neues Deutschland, the Party newspaper:

"The Academy of Fine Arts exhibition has given us a great deal of worry, so much so that we have asked the Ministry for Cultural Affairs to initiate open discussions. Most paintings in the exhibition show a deviation from real life, from the battle for Germany and peace, and from the achievements of socialism. The Academy's exhibition was in many instances a reflection of the shaky political attitude of our intellectuals, an aloofness, a wait-and-see attitude, a desire to be neutral."

"There are some artists in our midst who fear that their West German colleagues, who are still under the influence of quite different notions, will look down on them ..."

## Go Forward

"Go forward with the Party. No fearful backward glances!"

The generally prescribed style for Communist artists is "progressive realism." Perennial subjects are the arrival of the new farm tractor, brotherly cooperation between peasants and workers, city-planning and proletarian heroism.

The big sin is "formalism," the outward form of "cosmopolitanism," defined as "the American world - domination."

But within these limits, especially in the years since Stalin's death, there have been many subtle changes in Communist fashion, which appear to have perplexed artists considerably.

Mr. Georgi Malenkov, when Soviet Prime Minister, told the ninth Congress of the Soviet Union:

"We are learning from our mistakes. We, too, have horrid tools."

Becher even went so far in one of his lectures in West Germany as to say that the one essential quality in East German art was "peace-loving humanism."

Only a few months ago, Herr Hans Balthasar, a National Prize-winning art teacher, openly attacked state supervision in an interview published by Nationalizing, the newspaper of the Communist-tutored National Democratic Party.

Although he confined his remarks to the realm of the poster, he left no doubt that he was speaking for all branches of his profession.

"Free us artists from snooping bureaucrats who test a work of art as they test the quality of milk," he urged, and cited the example of an official who would not pass a poster on which the Devil was painted red.

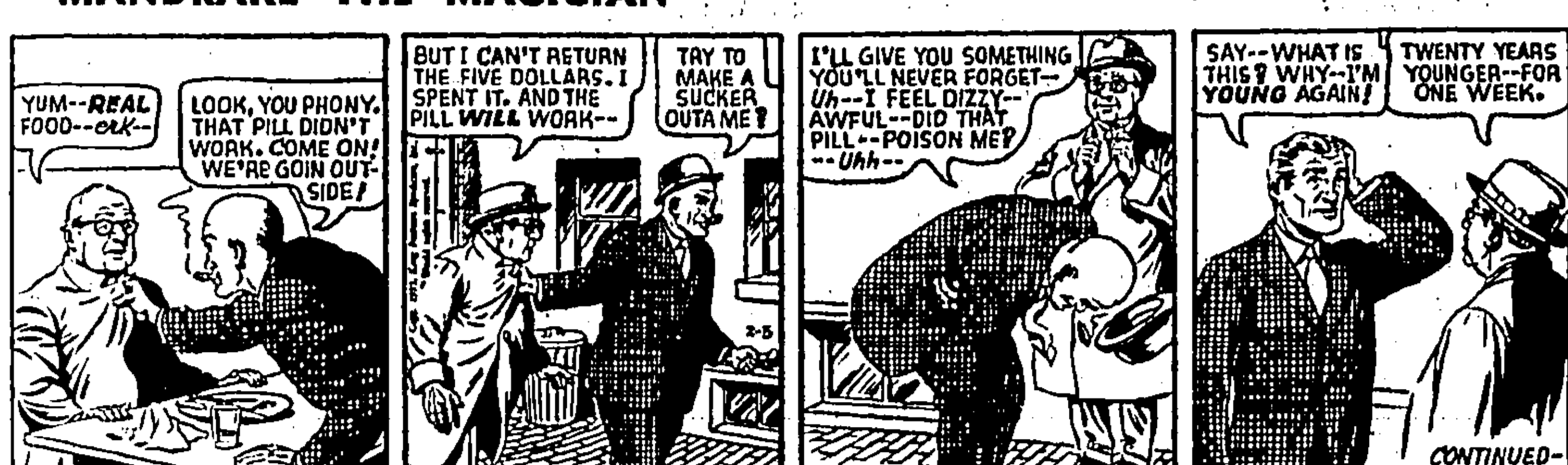
## Source Of Power

After these public utterances, observers in West Berlin began to wonder whether some measure of artistic freedom was really on the way in East Germany.

But Herr Wandel dashed any hope. East German art will remain, he said, "just as it was, based on Marxism-Leninism and its application to the creation of the great culture of the Soviet Union. Soviet culture is and will always be one of the greatest sources of our power, a beacon light guiding artistic endeavour." —China Mail Special.

## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



## FERD'NAND

By Mik



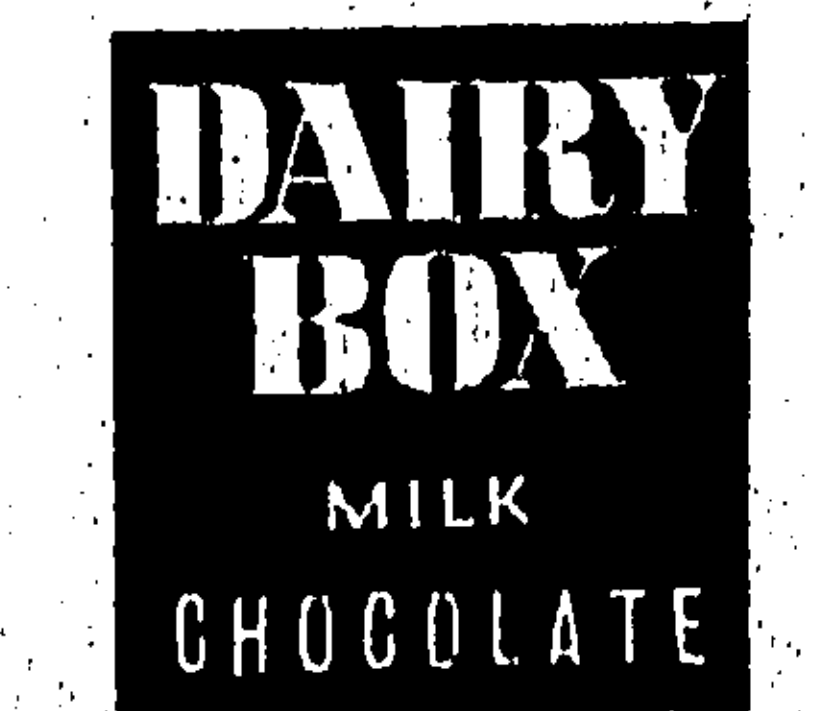
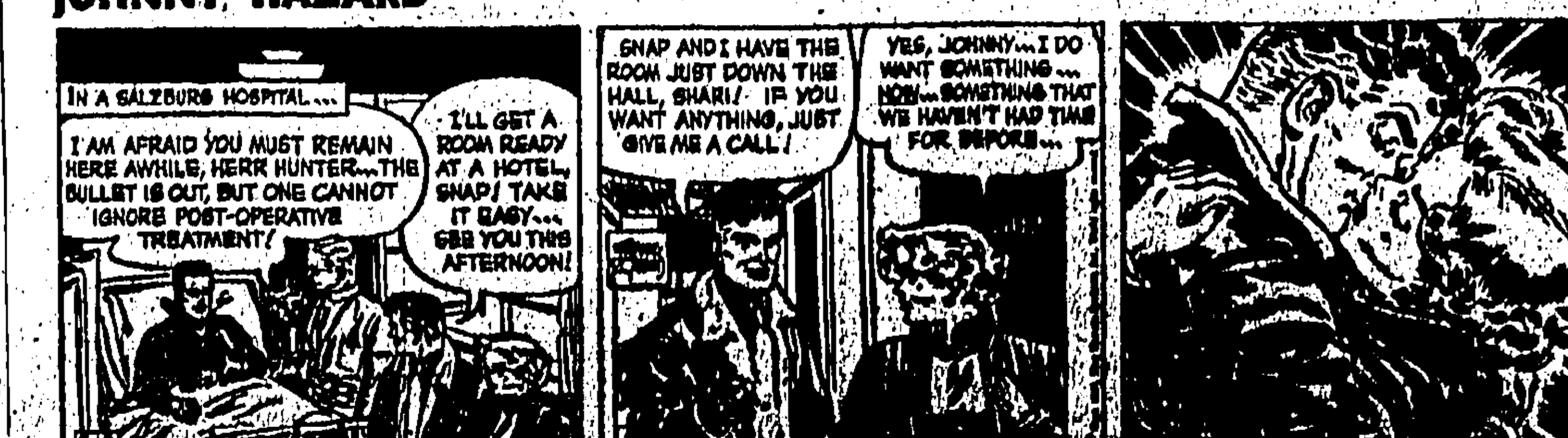
## NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted by G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, wherever possible, are shown, are those of the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mail can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7  
By Air  
Indo-China, 6 p.m.  
Formosa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.  
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.  
Japan, 6 p.m.  
Italy & France, 6 p.m.  
Burma, India, 4 p.m.  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8  
By Air  
Indo-China, 6 p.m.  
Formosa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.  
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.  
Japan, 6 p.m.  
Italy & France, 6 p.m.  
Burma, India, 4 p.m.  
By Sea  
Indo-China, 6 p.m.  
Formosa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.  
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.  
Japan, 6 p.m.  
Italy & France, 6 p.m.  
Burma, India, 4 p.m.



## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

## Slump In Persian Cotton Industry

## WORLD COTTON MARKETS

New York, Sept. 6. Post-holiday trading in cotton brought a lower trend with new crop deliveries skirting close to the season's lows.

Losses ranged up to \$1 a bale on the new crop deliveries where persistent small lot of liquidation and hedging met an indifferent demand from textile mills and exporters.

The nearby December delivery went through the recent low point of 33.60 cents a pound, establishing its lowest level since this year.

Seiling operations were coupled with higher private crop estimates, plus uncertainties relating to future price supports and production controls and to uncertain outlook for disposal of the raw cotton surplus.

Four private crop estimates appeared today before the Government report to be made on Thursday. They ranged from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 bales. The Government's August figure was 1,272,000 bales and last year production 13,000,000 bales.

One survey noted big plants are heavily fruited, but indicated at least a month may elapse before it will be possible to obtain a more accurate figure on the crop from ginning returns. The unusually large plants this year, in many areas, have puzzled crop experts since they are something outside their range of experience.

Trading volume and open interest in the Exchange today were:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
Oct.	14,300	283,900
Nov.	14,300	283,900
Dec.	14,300	283,900
Jan.	14,300	283,900
Feb.	14,300	283,900
Mar.	14,300	283,900
Apr.	14,300	283,900
May	14,300	283,900
June	14,300	283,900
July	14,300	283,900
Aug.	14,300	283,900
Sept.	14,300	283,900
Oct.	14,300	283,900
Nov.	14,300	283,900
Dec.	14,300	283,900
Total	78,400	2,200,000

## NEW YORK

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Spot	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25	34.25

## NEW ORLEANS

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Spot	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50

## LONDON LEAD AND ZINC

London, Sept. 6. The lead market was very steady while zinc was firm. Turnover for lead was 375 tons and 650 tons for zinc. Closing prices in sterling per long ton were as follows:

Lead 1st half	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

## HK Bought More US Cotton

Washington, Sept. 6. Ten out of 12 of the world's major cotton importing nations bought more United States cotton in the 1954-55 year just ended than in the previous year, according to an official report released yesterday.

Nations which bought more US cotton included the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, India, the Netherlands, Canada, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and Hongkong, according to the US Agricultural Department. Among major buyers only France and Belgium ordered less, the official said.

The United States supplied not less than 20 per cent of the purchases in all 12 of these countries and in some of them the US share ranged up to as high as 93 per cent.

Competitors for these markets were Egypt, Brazil, Pakistan, British East Africa, Belgian Congo and Mexico.

## Heaviest Sales

Officials acknowledged that the heaviest sales were in the first part of the year and that they dwindled in the last part. In some cases the figures sup-

## Gradual Shut-Down Of Mills Threatened

Teheran, Sept. 6.

Persia's cotton industry is experiencing a slump which may result in a gradual shut-down of mills unless Government intervenes.

Parliament will discuss the crisis when it reassembles in mid-September and decide what form aid to the industry shall take.

## Volkswagen Capturing US Market

Washington, Sept. 6. United States imports of the German Volkswagen totalled nearly 40 per cent of all foreign cars brought to this country during the first six months of 1955, according to information received by the German Embassy here.

An Embassy spokesman said the vehicle was already the largest selling foreign car in the United States. The firm announced recently it acquired an automobile plant in New Jersey where Volkswagens would be assembled for sale in the US.

Many new uses are being found for the car, the Embassy spokesman said. It has become very common for large factories located on the eastern seaboard to use Volkswagens as run-around on the plant grounds often too rough for the bigger American models to negotiate easily.—United Press.

## London Copper Market

London, Sept. 6. The copper price rose sharply on the London Metal Exchange when it opened this morning at 240 1/4 a ton, a rise overnight of 1/4 sterling.

The three-month position rose three points to 239 1/4 a ton. The tone of the market was firm and 500 tons of metal changed hands at the new price.

Closing prices (unofficial afternoon prices):

Copper spot	401	401
3-months	394	395

## LONDON PEPPER MARKET

London, Sept. 6. The pepper market was easier. White Sarawak was quoted at 3s 1 1/4d, sellers. Black Sarawak was at 2s 4 1/4d, sellers; Black Malabar, Sept. was at 340s per cwt., October at 335s per cwt.—United Press.

Cheap cotton imports, particularly from Japan and the Soviet Union, have glutted the market this summer. These two countries have dumped over 100,000,000 metres of cotton textiles in Persia at prices up to 25 per cent cheaper than local manufacturers of similar quality goods.

Textile experts here claim that Soviet state exporters slanted prices to uneconomic levels to try to oust Japanese cotton products from the market. Japan retaliated and, squeezed between these two giants, Persia's own small cotton industry suffered heavy damage.

## Keep Going

Many mill owners tried to close down this summer but were ordered by the Government to keep going. They now threaten to close-down in the autumn.

Several warehouses here are stacked to the ceiling with large quantities of cotton yarn and cloth which will probably not be sold for a year.

Mill owners, already in debt to the Government, are pressing for more State loans. Their machinery is worn, their labour force is too big. The price of raw cotton has gone up while prices for cotton goods generally have fallen considerably.

Critics of the Persians mill owners say that although foreign competition brought crisis faster, inefficiency would have resulted sooner or later in a similar state of affairs.

Persia's cotton industry functioned well during World War II. The war obliterated competition for six years, enabling Persian manufacturers to monopolize the home market and amass large personal fortunes.

Today, bankers estimate that mill owners made wartime profits of at least 500 per cent. This, say the bankers, must be remembered when they complain of a drop in profits. The price of raw cotton has gone up one-twentieth of what they were previously making. As the wartime industrial nations reverted to peacetime economy and the drive for export markets grew fiercer, Persia's home industry began to flag.

## Big Fortunes

Mill owners who made big fortunes during the war are reluctant to invest in new machinery for what they conceive might be a dying industry. They much prefer the less hazardous capital outlets provided by land speculation or by investing in the bazaar where interest in capital can run as high as 80 per cent. Some owners state frankly that they would prefer to let the Government nationalize their mills and evacuate the industrialists here.

But cotton industrialists here already owe the Government many millions of dollars for past loans, in unpaid taxes and for unpaid social insurance contributions. First, the Government wants these debts paid.

In addition, some mill owners are 40 days behind in wage payments. Government textile consultants say that if the industry were run on rational lines and if investments were made, cotton mill owners could expect profits of about 25 per cent, despite foreign competition. This view appears to be borne out by the act of one relative newcomer to the industry, Mr. Ali Hamadani, who has sufficient confidence in the future of his own mill enterprises to buy some hundreds of new German cotton looms.

He has more spinning machines than weaving looms. Such countries as Japan and the Soviet Union buy Persian raw cotton and reimport cotton piece-goods.

Persia grows cotton on 200,000 hectares (500,000 acres) of land, which yields some 70,000 tons of cotton fibre a year. She herself weaves only 20,000 tons of it, leaving some 50,000 tons to go to foreign looms, especially in Japan and the Soviet Union.

## Cotton Crop

Persia's industry suffers from a serious imbalance in spinning and weaving machines. She has far more spinning machines than weaving looms. Such countries as Japan and the Soviet Union buy Persian raw cotton and reimport cotton piece-goods.

Persia grows cotton on 200,000 hectares (500,000 acres) of land, which yields some 70,000 tons of cotton fibre a year. She herself weaves only 20,000 tons of it, leaving some 50,000 tons to go to foreign looms, especially in Japan and the Soviet Union.

Earlier this year, the Government doubled the duty on cotton imports—raising it from 30 per cent to 60 per cent by value. But most of the foreign dumping had been done before the new duty came into force. Mill owners complained that the Government's too generous quota policy left the home industry at the mercy of cutthroat foreign competition.

Defenders of the Government said that a reduction in the cost of living was as important as cushioning the home industry against imported goods.

In 1949, 20 per cent of Persia's total imports were cotton goods. Cotton is the country's second largest industry after oil. It employs nearly 30,000 people and affects the livelihood of about 150,000.

Isfahan, 250 miles south of Teheran, is the home of the cotton industry. Here are 13 of the country's largest mills, although others are also found at Teheran, Kashan, Tabriz and Ahwaz.

Formerly Isfahan was a centre of Communist activity, but this has now virtually ceased. Ill-feeling does still exist, however, among cotton workers and the Government is anxious to prevent unemployment.

That is why it prevented the mill owners from closing their doors during the summer or dismissing surplus staff. Thanks to this policy, there is no unemployment in Isfahan today in spite of the crisis.

But the town does suffer from child labour, long working hours and low wages in the cotton mills. Children start work at the age of seven alongside their mothers—contrary to labour laws—and wages are mostly between two and three shillings a day. Working days add up to 65 hour week in some instances.

Some mill owners are, of course, much better than others. In Isfahan, many stories are told about the underhanded sales policy of certain cotton executives.

If these stories can be believed one or two mills executives take a handsome personal commission both on buying raw cotton and on selling yarn or cloth. This forces the mills' overall profits down to lower levels than need be.

Local transport interests which exist by transporting cotton to Isfahan from the northern cotton-growing areas of Persia are resisting schemes to grow more cotton near the mills.

Recommendations

1. Government departments should cover all their cotton requirements from home sources and cease foreign purchases.
2. Foreign import quotas should be drastically pruned.
3. State Banks should lend mill owners some 20,000,000 dollars, using unsold cotton stocks as security and should ease their present restrictive credit policy.
4. Mills should pay no taxes for five years.
5. Foreign experts should advise the industry on more efficient methods and mills should run under Government auditing supervision.

These are the recommendations to be discussed by Parliament.—China Mail Special.

## LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Sept. 6. The tin market was much steadier this afternoon with a good turnover of 100 tons. Spot rose 3 1/4 and three-months 1 1/4 both to the common price of 274 1/4.

Spot	3-months
274 1/4	274 1/4

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$1,700,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSK Bank	1705	1723	10 @ 1715
HSK	200	20	20 @ 1720

DOCKS, ETC.	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
K. Wharf	70 1/2	71	100 @ 77
Dock	28 1/2	29 1/2	320 @ 77
Provident (C)	18 1/2	19	200 @ 18 1/2
Wheelock	10 1/2	10 1/2	400 @ 9 1/2

LAND, ETC.	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSK Hotel	18 1/2	18 1/2	200 @ 18 1/2
HSK Land	73 1/2	74	100 @ 73 1/2

UTILITIES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSK	2 1/2	2 1/2	200 @ 2 1/2
HSK (N)	10 1/2	10 1/2	200 @ 10 1/2
HSK (S)	10 1/2	10 1/2	200 @ 10 1/2

INDUSTRIALS	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSK	2 1/2	2 1/2	200 @ 2 1/2
HSK (N)	10 1/2	10 1/2	200 @ 10 1/2
HSK (S)	10 1/2	10 1/2	200 @ 10 1/2

COMMODITIES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSK	2 1/2	2 1/2	200 @ 2 1/2
HSK (N)	10 1/2	10 1/2	200 @ 10 1/2
HSK (S)	10 1/2	10 1/2	200 @ 10 1/2

The rubber market was steadier on renewed buying mainly from Federation centres and better enquiry for lower grades. Sellers were reserved.

Future closings were:

No. 1 rubber per lb.	14 1/2-15 1/4
No. 2 rubber per lb. <td>14 1/2-15 1/4</td>	14 1/2-15 1/4
No. 3 rubber per lb. <td>14 1/2-15 1/4</td>	14 1/2-15 1/4
No. 4 rubber per lb. <td>14 1/2-15 1/4</td>	14 1/2-15 1/4

The market was steady with spot quoted at 43 1/2 pence per lb. Prices:

No. 1 Rps spot	43 1/2-44 1/2
Settlement house term <td>43 1/2-44 1/2</td>	43 1/2-44 1/2
Nov. <td>43 1/2-44 1/2</td>	43 1/2-44 1/2
Dec. <td>43 1/2-44 1/2</td>	43 1/2-44 1/2
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